

Weather
Continued rainy weather today.
The maximum temperature yesterday
was 80.4 and the maximum 72.9, the
figures for the corresponding day last
year being 83.7 and 79.7.

THE CHINA PRESS

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EX-KAISER'S TRIAL DEPENDS ON STAND HOLLAND WILL TAKE

Dutch Authority Asserts
Question Is Solely Of
Judicial Character

PROCEDURE GIVEN
Case Will Be Viewed In
Light Of Existing Laws
And Treaties

JOINT NOTE SENT
Over Score Of Powers To
Sign The Request For
Extradition

(Reuter's Service)
Amsterdam, July 8.—Interviewed
by a representative of the Telegraaf,
a high Government authority stated
that the question of the extradition
of the ex-Kaiser would be solely of
a judicial character. The demand
for extradition would be examined
in the light of laws and treaties
connected with such a question. If
the demand was found to be formally
correct, the Tribunal of Utrecht, in
whose jurisdiction Amerongen is
situated, must hear the ex-Kaiser
and, within a fortnight thereafter,
advise the Government of its
decision. The Government would then
make the final decision.

The Telegraaf declares that it is
exceedingly doubtful whether
extradition of the ex-Kaiser will be
permitted.

Joint Note To Holland
London, July 4.—Reuter's Agency
learns that the note to Holland
regarding the extradition of the ex-
Kaiser will be signed by twenty-two
or twenty-three of the Allied Powers.
Many Questions Raised

London, July 4.—The announce-
ment that the Kaiser is to be tried
in London has started a flood of
speculation regarding the procedure.
It is expected that Holland will not
resist the representations of practically
the entire civilised world for the
extradition of the ex-Kaiser.

The Daily Mail says the Kaiser will
be brought to England in a British
ship and imprisoned in the Tower.
The selection of the judges will
take some time, while the proceed-
ings will be delayed awaiting the
arrival of the Japanese Judge.

The specific counts of impeachment
are expected to be:
Violation of the neutrality of Bel-
gium and of Luxembourg.
A sentence of death is unlikely.
The Court will probably decide on
the prisoner's detention for life. The
Kaiser will be allowed to choose his
own counsel, but, with the narrow-
ing of the indictment, no attempt
to prolong the proceedings by calling
a mass of witnesses will be per-
mitted. A British judge presides.

Comment In French Press
Paris, July 4.—The French press
comments satisfactorily on the an-
nouncement that the Allies have
decided on the trial of the Kaiser by
an international Allied tribunal sitting
at London.

Expresses Surprise
Paris, July 5.—The French press
is surprised that the Allied Tribunal
is to sit in London for the trial of
the Kaiser as the Kaiser was the
enemy of Great Britain, but the
French Republic understands that
France has had already the privilege
of being the seat of the Peace Con-
ference.

Hindenburg Seeks To Appear
In Place Of The Former Kaiser
(French Wireless To Reuter)

Paris, July 5.—(Via Lyons and
Koukaza).—Marshal Hindenburg
has sent to Marshal Foch a letter in
which he places his person at the
disposition of the Allied and Associated
Powers in place of the ex-Kaiser.

Demobilisation Order
Issued In Washington

U. S. Army Will Be Reduced To
Peace Time Strength By
End Of September

(Reuter's Service)
Washington, July 5.—The War De-
partment has ordered the demobilisa-
tion of the army by the 30th of Sep-
tember to its peace time strength of ap-
proximately 230,000.

Ratepayers Meet Today To Vote On New By-Laws, Including Press Measure

Meeting Called For 12:15 p.m. At Town Hall;
Doubt Expressed As To Whether Quorum
Will Be Present

The special meeting of ratepayers
called by the Municipal Council for the
purpose of voting on resolutions pre-
sented by the new by-laws, including a
regulation for the licensing of the
press, will take place at the Town Hall
at 12:15 p.m. today.

Serious doubt was expressed in
various circles yesterday as to the
presence at the meeting of a quorum
of voters, but the Council yesterday
issued a notice requesting the atten-
dance of all qualified ratepayers and
opponents of the press licensing
measure were active in urging voters
to be present to vote down the latter
measure. The fact that there is no
probability of the by-law passing the
Council Body even should it be
passed at the meeting was cited as one
of the reasons for indifference in the
meeting on the part of qualified voters.

Snag Judgment Sought
The proposed by-law for the licens-
ing of the press reaches the ratepayers
after an eleventh hour revamping by
the Council. When the approved
regulations came back from the
Consular Body reference to the press
was not included and the Council's
first proposal was to insert the business
of printers, lithographers and so on
into the text of the licensing by-law
approved by the Council.

A storm of protest from local
newspapers and individuals followed
this announcement and official pro-
tests were also lodged by the Ameri-
can Chamber of Commerce.

Modification Announced
The first of this week after a meet-
ing the Council announced that a
special by-law to be appended to the
other licensing by-law would be put to
cover the licensing of publications,
the new regulation as announced

OFFICIALS IMPRISONED IN PERUVIAN REVOLUTION

Lima Report Says President
And Members Of Cabinet
Are Prisoners

(Reuter's Service)
Lima, July 4.—A revolution has
broken out and the President and
members of the Cabinet have been im-
prisoned.

German Army Men Have All Resigned

Message Of Thanks Is Sent To
Hindenburg From The
Premier

(Reuter's Service)
Copenhagen, July 3.—The German
Supreme Army Command has been
dissolved today.

The Premier has telegraphed to
Marshal von Hindenburg thanking
him for his services.

TARDIEU FORESEES END OF DIPLOMATIC SYSTEM

Inter-Allied Peace Councils, He
Says, Must Replace Former
War Councils

(Reuter's Service)
Paris, July 4.—M. Tardieu, com-
menting on the duties of the League of
Nations, said the Inter-Allied Peace
Councils must replace the former War
Councils for the first time, the war
having brought about direct contact
between the technical experts of the
different Allied countries, therefore the
old system of diplomacy must go.

VIVIANI WOULD RESUME RELATIONS WITH VATICAN

Former French Premier During
Debate In Chamber Says He
Would Not Oppose Step

(Reuter's Service)
Paris, July 5.—During a debate
in the Chamber of Deputies, Signor
Viviani said, personally, he had no
objection to a resumption of diplo-
matic relations between France and
the Vatican.

The American Minister On The Press Law

Dr. P. S. Reisch, the Ameri-
can Minister, in a letter to the
American Chamber of Commerce
of China, expressed himself offi-
cially as follows on the subject
of the effort to censor the press
in Shanghai, the letter being
written before the original by-
law was somewhat modified by
the Municipal Council:

"In acknowledging your letter
of June 28 enclosing copy of a
letter of remonstrance addressed
to the Shanghai Municipal Coun-
cil, I have to state that in my
opinion the position taken by the
American Chamber of Commerce
is absolutely correct and true to
American law and policy. It is
hoped that the proposed by-law
will be withdrawn before the
ratepayers vote or will be voted
down by the latter. Should it
come up for Consular approval
there will be only one course of
action possible, namely, rejection
as far as American action is con-
cerned."

being considerably modified as com-
pared with the previous proposal.

With the exception of the press
licensing by-law the regulations which
will be put to the meeting are those
which have been approved by the Con-
sular Body, having been passed, with
certain amendments, by a special
meeting of ratepayers held on March
21, 1917. The by-laws approved by
the Consular Body include those deal-
ing with building operations, licensed
occupations, dangerous materials,
traffic regulations and the carrying of
arms.

LIVING COSTS CAUSE UPRISINGS IN ITALY

Shops Looted And Persons Are
Killed In Disturbances In
Several Cities

(Reuter's Service)
Rome, July 2.—The high cost of
living has led to disturbances in
Bologna, Florence, Ancona and else-
where. The shops have been looted
and some persons have been killed and
wounded.

FRENCH PRESS HOPEFUL OVER TRIPLE ALLIANCE

Believes Sentiment In U.S. And
Britain Is In Favor Of Terms
Of Agreement

(Reuter's Service)
Paris, July 4.—Concerning the de-
fensive alliance between the United
States, Great Britain, and France, the
French press declares that popular
sentiment in America and Great Britain
will inspire energetic execution of
the terms in case of need.

Vice-Admiral's Flag Is Raised On Alava

Promotion Of American Ad-
miral Marked By Simple Cer-
emony Aboard Flagship

While all men of war in the river
paraded guards and buglers on all
ships in sight sounded off, Vice-
Admiral W. L. Rodger's flag was
broken at the mainmast of the
U.S.S. General Alava yesterday
morning with the ship's company at
attention.

The ceremony on the flagship was
a simple one. When all officers and
men had been assembled aft, Rear-
Admiral Rodger read the order
making him a vice-admiral. The
Marine Guard presented arms,
buglers sounded and as the band
played the Admiral's March, the flag
of the rear-admiral was hauled down
and the vice-admiral's flag raised.

VANCOUVER STRIKE OVER (Reuter's Service)

Vancouver, July 5.—The general
strike has been called off and the men
have been ordered to return to work
this afternoon.

Tractor Starts On Trip From New Jersey To Los Angeles



Tractor cars start coast to coast trip.
The Hession transcontinental tractor starting from New Jersey on a proposed trip across the country to
Los Angeles. The purpose of the trip is to demonstrate the durability of the tractor and to map out a route
for cross-country auto trips.

GERMAN OFFICERS FEAR CONSEQUENCES OF ACTS

Former Submarine Commanders
In Particular Are Fleeing To
Escape Punishment

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 5.—The Allies' firm-
ness in demanding the surrender of
German lawbreakers has led to a
regular stampede among conscience-
stricken officers, particularly subma-
rine officers. Many have already
escaped to neutral countries and
others are hiding in Germany, al-
though, with the exception of Ad-
miral von Tirpitz, the names of the
guilty have not been published.

The list is expected to include the
worst submarine officers, bombardiers
of open sea and coastal mines,
layers, sinkers of hospital ships, and
the leading leaders of Belgium and
France.

Seventy Names Listed
London, July 4.—Reuter's Agency
learns that the Admiralty has pre-
pared a list of 70 German naval
officers, including Admiral von
Tirpitz, who will be tried for crimes
at sea. The list will be submitted
to the Committee dealing with acts
violating the laws and customs of
war.

France Feels Absence Of American Tourists

Government Is Urged To Ask
Washington To Remove
Travel Restrictions

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, July 3.—The French press
wakes up to the important influence
the absence of American tourists
may have on the prosperity of
France and is urging the French
Government to take speedy steps to
induce the Government at Washing-
ton to reconsider the veto on tourist
travel.

The tradesmen of Paris unite in
protesting against the prohibition of
tourist travel.

TREATY RATIFICATION ENDS FRENCH CENSORSHIP

Restrictions Will Go After
United States, Britain And
Germany Have Acted

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, July 4.—M. Clemenceau has
stated that the French censorship ends
with the ratification of the Treaty of
Peace by the United States, Great
Britain and Germany.

U.S. Congress Reopens To Take Up Treaty

Adjournment Marks Pause In
Contest Brought Against
League Of Nations

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, July 1.—The adjourn-
ment of Congress until July 8 marks
the abandonment of the fight against
the Covenant of the League of Na-
tions until the Treaty is presented
for ratification.

Organisations Here Send Protest Against Mounting Rice Price

Charge Made In Message Sent
To Peking That Cereal Is
Being Smuggled To Japan

(Reuter's Service)

In view of the rapid leap in the
price of rice in Shanghai and else-
where from \$7.20 to \$8 per picul as a
result of the rainy season and the
reported big export shipments to
Japan, nine local organisations tele-
graphed to President Hsu Shi-
chang, the Cabinet and the Tsuchi
and Civil Governor of Kiangsu pro-
testing against the proposed restric-
tion by Peking of army and tribute
rice from this province. The mes-
sage alleges that certain corrupt
officials are behind the proposal to
smuggle Kiangsu rice into Japan.

The telegram reads in part:
"The people in Shanghai are
restless over the sudden jump in
the price of rice. A crisis is ex-
pected in view of the incessant rain
and the hopelessness in depending
on the autumn harvest. It is re-
ported during the last few days that
certain traitors are planning to re-
store the old tribute rice system
and under the pretext of purchasing
army rice, secretly smuggle the
cereal to Japan for profit, which is
to meet the expenses of the An Fu
Club."

"Public indignation is high and it
is feared that a climax will be
reached shortly. We are therefore
requesting the Government to re-
fuse to entertain the proposal and
suspend the purchase of army rice
and at the same time make a
thorough investigation of the al-
leged smuggling into Japan so that
the national staple food will be properly
protected and the calamity avoided."

The telegram was signed by the
Western Returned Students' Union,
the Kiangsu Educational Association,
the Shanghai Educational Associa-
tion, the Shanghai Chamber of Com-
merce, the Shanghai Christian
Union, the Vocational Educational
Society of China, the Overseas
Chinese Club, the World Chinese
Students' Federation and the Nantao
Fire Brigade.

EVACUATION BY BRITISH IN NORTH RUSSIA BEGUN

Announced By Time Ice Forms
No Troops Will Remain; Also
Leaving Caucasus

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 4.—Reuter's Agency
understands that the evacuation of
the British forces in North Russia
has already begun and by the time
the ice forms there will be no British
troops there except the volunteer
missions.

The British troops will also be
withdrawn from the Caucasus. It
is pointed out that such evacuation
has always been the Government's
intention.

Capture Of Tsaritsin
London, July 4.—General Denikin
captured Tsaritsin on June 28 after
hard fighting. Many prisoners were
taken and much booty captured.

Warning From Washington
Washington, July 1.—The State
Department has warned the Soviet
Government against reprisals follow-
ing the seizure of documents from the
alleged Bolshevik Ambassador to the
United States.

AUSTRIAN TREATY PROBABLY WILL BE PRESENTED FRIDAY

Decreased Population May
Have To Bear All Debts
Of Dual Monarchy

BOUNDARIES FIXED

All Territorial Matters In
Connection With Terms
Decided

CAN JOIN LEAGUE

Admittance Is Given In
Note; Lloyd George
Wins Approval

(French Wireless To Reuter)

Paris, July 8.—(Via Lyons and
Koukaza).—The Council of Five met
this afternoon under the presidency
of M. Clemenceau. The question of
the Treaty with Austria was the pro-
gram fixed for the sitting. The
Council examined the financial claus-
es.

The argument which already seems
to prevail is that the Austrians of
Austria-Hungary have to bear the
burden not only of the debts before
the war but also those which were
contracted by the Dual Monarchy
during the duration of hostilities.
The Czechoslovak Republic has
made known her protestations against
this course and it is probable that
the question will be submitted to
fresh examination. The territorial
questions have been settled as a
whole.

Look For Action Friday
A further sitting of the Supreme
Council will be held. It is expected
that the second and the last part
of the Treaty with Austria will be
ready to be handed over to the Austrian
delegation at St. Germain before the
end of the week. The ceremony of
handing over the Treaty will proba-
bly take place on Friday at noon.
A period of fifteen days will be
granted to examine the clauses of the
Treaty.

Signor Tittoni, the Italian delegate,
will leave this morning for Rome,
where he will confer with the King.
He will be back in Paris on Thurs-
day evening or Friday morning.

Austria Gets Admittance To League Of Nations

Paris, July 8.—(Via Lyons and
Koukaza).—The Supreme Council
met yesterday. The Council decided
to reply to the recent Austrian note
that Austria will be admitted to the
League of Nations.

President Poincare went yesterday
to the Special Military School at St.
Cyr where he reviewed the cadets
and paid homage to their comrades
who had fallen in the war.

M. Clemenceau has made a gift
to the Town Hall of Versailles of
the ink stand used at the signing
of the Treaty of Peace.

Tittoni Leaves Paris
Signor Tittoni left Paris this morn-
ing with Signor Scialoja and Signor
Ferrari for Rome, where he will
confer with the King on the subject
of the negotiations undertaken since
his arrival in Paris.

Justification Of Treaty By Lloyd George Approved (Reuter's Service)

London, July 4.—The newspapers
warmly approve of Mr. Lloyd
George's masterly justification of the
Peace Treaty, especially his picture
of what would have been the fate
of the Allies under the heel of a
victorious Germany.

The Premier's catalogue of suppo-
sitions of defeat led to a dramatic in-
terruption from M. James Sexton,
formerly a dock-laborer, who inter-
jected, "They would have had to
kill us all first."

The Prince of Wales heard the
speech from the Royal seat over the
clock.

The Premier spoke with all of his
old fire but looked pale and tired
and suffered from a cough.

Views Of Vienna Press

Vienna, July 5.—The press, dis-
cussing the Peace Treaty, says that
England and America now are lords
over hundreds of millions and judges
of assembled nations with power to
pronounce an economic death sen-
tence on refractory peoples by with-
holding supplies. The Labor papers
admit that the evidence shows that
Great Britain and the Allies did not
want the war, the origin of which was
undoubtedly German.

SIBERIAN TROOPS SENT TO CAPTURE MUTINEERS

Omsk Reports Bolsheviks In Turkestan Are Entirely Surrounded

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Harbin, July 6.—Reuter's correspondent is reliably informed that a detachment of 3,000 men was hiding in the woods not far from Blagoveshensk. Consequently the military authorities have despatched two companies with machine-guns to surround and arrest the mutineers.

It is reported from Omsk that owing to a partial renewal of the strike on the Trans-Siberian railway all of the line is declared under martial law and the principal railway buildings have been occupied by Government troops.

Message From Omsk

The Russian Telegraph Agency at Omsk wires:

The Bolsheviks in Turkestan are surrounded by enemies. General Oskipoff's troops are operating near Tashkent while other anti-Soviet troops are approaching Marguelan.

The Mahometans in large numbers are joining the anti-Bolshevik movement.

It is reported from Omsk that the appointment of General Diderichs as Commander-in-Chief of the Siberian army has met with the greatest satisfaction in military circles.

FRANCE IS INTERESTED IN ATLANTIC FLIGHT

Belated Messages That Were Sent By R34 While On Way Are Received

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, July 5.—All France follows with deep interest the voyage of the R34 from Scotland to New York. A certain amount of disappointment is expressed, it being remembered that France once led the world in aeroplanes.

Summary Of Messages

London, July 4.—The R34 wirelessly at 5 o'clock this evening, Greenwich time, that she was over the island of Saint Pierre, south of Newfoundland. Apparently the vessel had abandoned its visit to St. John's.

Sydney, Nova Scotia, July 5.—The R34 was fifty miles away at 1:40 a.m., Greenwich time, and is expected to arrive over St. John's at noon.

London, July 4.—The position of the R34 at 3 o'clock this morning, Greenwich time, was 51:20 North, 48:40 West.

St. John's, July 4.—The R34 reached Notre Dame Bay at six o'clock this morning and is expected to arrive over St. John's at noon.

Later.—The R34 was lost in a dense fog north of Trinity Bay at 6:30 a.m., Greenwich time.

St. John's, July 3.—The airship R34 was 400 miles northeast of St. John's at 10 p.m., Greenwich time.

FRENCH ARMY REDUCED

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, July 5.—The army will resume a peace footing on October 30.

Today's Band Program

The following program will be played by the Band in the Public Garden this evening, weather permitting, beginning at 9 p.m.:

1. March—Hurrah, Boys!—Lacelle
2. Overture—Eliza and Claudia—Mercadante
3. Waltz—Cecile—McKee
4. Selection—La Fille de Madam Angot—Lecoeur
5. (a) One Step—Hillo—Lake
- (b) Fox Trot—Faint got Nobody Much—Graham
6. Waltz—Toujours ou Jamais—Waldteufel
7. (a) Song—Poor Butterfly—Hiebell
- (b) Serenade—Moszkowski
8. Selection—Offenbachiana—Meyrelle

A. de Kryger, Conductor-in-Charge

News Brevities

The Summer Disease Hospital conducted under the auspices of the Red Cross Society of China at 216 Tientsin Road will be formally opened for the season this afternoon. A reception will be held at 4:30 o'clock to prominent Chinese and foreign residents and members of the local press.

The Challenge Shield presented by the Shanghai Fire Insurance Association for annual competition between companies of the former Volunteer Fire Brigade has been accepted by the Council as a memento on the proffer of the Association and will be placed in the Council room of the new Central offices, it is announced in the Municipal Gazette.

The Health Officer's report for last week notes three cases of paratyphoid fever among the foreign population of the Settlement. Four deaths from scarlet fever occurred among the Chinese population.

Took Ling, a Buddhist priest, was sentenced to one month's penal servitude yesterday in the Mixed Court for stealing a pair of boots belonging to Sergeant F. McNeil, of the Bubbling Well Road police station.

A shop assistant was ordered yesterday by the Mixed Court to be handed over to the Arsenal authorities, being charged by the Tansuppo authorities with robbery in that village.

Mr. Roland Haskell, of the law firm of Rodger and Haskell, who was recently married in Japan, returned in Shanghai with his bride yesterday on the Kumano Maru.

For slapping the face of C. P. C. 129 in Studley Park an amah named Nylia Li-ma was fined \$1 yesterday in the Mixed Court. Her employer testified that she had come from Tientsin and was generally quiet.

The No. 1 chauffeur of the Central Garage was fined \$15 or two weeks' imprisonment yesterday in the Mixed Court for striking the chauffeur of Mr. Grimshaw with an iron bar. The Court said in passing the sentence that the complainant was the real aggressor, but the accused had no right to use an iron bar. It came out in evidence that both had quarrelled ever since the strike because the accused refused to walk out when chauffeurs' strike was called.

Malini's Farewell

Max Malini gave his farewell at the Agor House last night. As an appropriate climax he showed some tricks that for all his numerous appearances here, were completely novel. The most striking was an imitation of a Chinese magician gleaned from Malini's recent trip to the North.

Malini came out in Chinese costume, which made him look drollier than ever. With the appropriate gestures and "business" he executed a marvelous bit of dexterity. Unfolding a large and wondrously beautiful piece of Chinese silk, he spread it out, doubled it over and pulled it up, uncovering several small bowls of goldfish.

But Malini charms with more than his tricks. His greatest attraction lies in those indefinable touches that make an engaging personality, and throw off a geniality that is infectious.

Malini leaves for America in a few days after several weeks' stay in China, a period that his presence has made much brighter for us here.

FORMER SHAH AT KASVIN

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 5.—The Times states the ex-Shah has returned to Persia from Turkey and is at present at Kasvin.

AMERICAN APPLE CIDER THE KING OF NON-ALCOHOLIC DRINKS

At all clubs, hotels and stores. Connell Bros. Co., Agents

Empress Of Russia Sailing On Saturday

C. P. O. S. Liner To Take Big List Of Passengers For Vancouver From Shanghai

The Empress of Russia of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services will leave here Saturday evening for Japan ports and Vancouver with a full list of passengers. The liner leaves Hongkong at noon today, arriving at Vancouver early Saturday morning. The tender, with passengers and mail, is expected to arrive at the Customs Jetty about noon and the outgoing tender is scheduled to leave the Jetty at six o'clock in the evening.

Among the passengers going from Shanghai are Signor Carlo Garboso, Italian Minister at Peking, who goes to Rome to take the position of Foreign Minister in the Italian Cabinet, and Mr. William Potter, formerly American Ambassador to Italy, who made a trip to Peking after spending several weeks at the American Embassy in Tokyo. Mr. Potter goes to the United States.

Eight British army officers, returning from service in Siberia and Mesopotamia, and Captain H. D. Marriott, R. N., accompanied by Mrs. Marriott, will go to Vancouver on the Empress. They are on their way to England.

Other passengers from Shanghai include Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Jackson, Mr. J. Harold Dollar, president of the American Chamber of Commerce; Messrs. Emma and Louise Graves, daughters of Bishop Graves of St. John's University; Mr. E. C. Wilton, British Consul at Canton; Mr. J. J. Keegan of Messrs. Gaston, Williams and Wignam; Mrs. P. W. Tower, Mrs. Charles Washburn, Mrs. Robert Lang, Mr. E. Shellen and family of Hongkong; Mr. D. W. Crawford of Messrs. Lane, Crawford and Company; Mrs. G. T. Edkins, Mr. Hayley Morris and family; Mr. and Mrs. Eric Moller, Miss Eufemia Carneiro and others.

Mr. John Johnston and family will join the Empress at Vancouver.

Passengers for Yokohama include Mr. E. S. Kadorie, Messrs. Lawrence and Howard Kadorie and Mr. Max Malini.

Prince Is Planning Trip To Australia

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 4.—The Prince of Wales, addressing some Australian soldiers in London today, said he hoped to see them in Australia very soon.

Obituary

Sir William MacGregor

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 3.—The death is announced of Sir William MacGregor, P.C., G.C.M.G., M.D., Aberdeen, Governor of Queensland, 1909-1914.

TURKISH DELEGATES GO

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, July 4.—The Turkish Delegates have left for Lausanne.

JUDGMENT IS RESERVED IN \$100,000 LIBEL SUIT

Case Against Chinese Chamber Of Commerce Is Concluded In Mixed Court

Judgment was reserved in the Mixed Court yesterday in the case brought against the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and its chairman, Chu Pao-san, for \$100,000 damage alleged to have been sustained by Tang Ziang-shou, proprietor of the Chen Yu Products Factory, Honan Road, as a result of an alleged libelous article that appeared in 1917 in the Sin Wan Pao. The case was heard by British Assessor, Grant Jones and Magistrate L. Messrs. N. C. Home and G. D. Musso summed up yesterday for the presentation and the defense respectively. Mr. M. Reader Harris also represented the defense.

In arguing the case for the defendants, Mr. Musso stated that the Chamber of Commerce was a public body, organized by regulations promulgated by the Peking Government. It was the function and right of the chamber to publish reports of traditional firms, of which there had been a great many in Shanghai. The defendant considered it their duty to accept these reports and, after an investigation which seemed to justify publication, present them to the public in order to look after the interest of the community. Counsel said the chamber as an institution is privileged and if it were situated in other cities than Shanghai it could have published proclamations instead of newspaper articles.

At this juncture the Assessor remarked that although they are privileged they are not officials.

Mr. Musso, continuing, said that the publication of the article which was the subject of the claim was made without malice on the part of the defendants. The fact that defendants caused a lengthy correction to be published in the same paper for the same number of insertions at their own expense was sufficient to prove that they were acting in good faith and counsel contended that plaintiff could not succeed under the circumstances. He further pointed out that the claim was filed a year after the publication of the alleged defamatory article; that in spite of the delay, there was no proof for specific damages.

Mr. Hump, in summing up for the plaintiff, stated that the defendants had published an article styling the plaintiff as a common rogue and swindler, defrauding the public by means of the mail order business. This was a serious charge and plaintiff had as a result suffered considerable damage. Although it is difficult to establish proofs of specific damage, counsel contended that the fact remained that he did suffer and suffer greatly on account of the seriousness of the charge. On these grounds Mr. Home asked for judgment for the amount claimed, namely \$100,000.

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French Electoral Bill Ratified By Chamber

Change In Balloting Methods Forwarded From Senate Given Approval

(French Wireless To Reuter)

Paris, July 8.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza).—In the course of the sitting on Monday afternoon, the Chamber ratified the text, which was forwarded by the Senate, concerning electoral reform sanctioning the substitution of ballot by departmental list to that of ballot by district.

RECRUITING IN BRITAIN REPORTED PROGRESSING

Believed All Who Fought In War Will Be Released Under Military Service Act

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 4.—Reuter's Agency learns that recruiting has been progressing very satisfactorily, averaging 4,000 to 5,000 men a week during the past six weeks. Over 200,000 of the old professional army were not finished their time among the new recruits. The bulk of the new men have enlisted either for four or seven years. Consequently it is hoped that all the men who fought in the war will be released before the expiration of the Military Service Act. The first obligation is the sending of twenty battalions to India to relieve the men there.

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ESTHONIANS CONCLUDE ARMISTICE, REPORTED

Provides Germans Shall Leave Lettland And Forces Must Evacuate Riga

(Reuter's Service)

Copenhagen, July 4.—As a result of Allied mediation an armistice between the Estonians and the German troops was signed on July 13 at Riga. The armistice provides that the Imperial German troops shall evacuate Lettland quickly and both the Imperial troops and the Baltic Landeswehr must leave Riga by July 5.

Fighting Is Reported
London, July 4.—An Estonian communiqué states: Estonian warships have captured the Port of Riga at the mouth of the Dvina and chased some German craft, four of which were seized. Riga is now being attacked from the north, east and west and the cordon ever tightening.



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77 ROUTE VALLON

Military Police System As It Works On Rhine

By Wilbur Forrest
(New York Tribune)

Coblenz, Germany, May 10.—The largest single battalion of military police in the American army, and the cleanest cut, snappiest-appearing aggregation of intelligent American youth, gathered together anywhere in Europe, is the outgrowth here today of a police system that might be studied and copied to advantage for peace times in any American municipality.

Some day laws may be made in some of our United States so cleverly drawn and phrased that politics shall forever be divorced from forces of men who are picked to uphold the law; that their chief requisites shall not be breadth of neck, girth of chest, steel loops and powerful underpinning, but, additionally, breadth of vision, clear judgment, a fair amount of tact and a power to command respect without threatening brutal force. If such laws were effective the job of policing would become easier, ingrained prejudices on the part of certain of the populace would subside and minions of the law would find themselves able to use other powers of persuasion than a club or gun. That persuasion would be horse sense handling of about 90 percent of cases who, after thus being handled, would cease to be cases at all, but persons going their way with heightened respect for the "cop." To teach such a police "utopia" it would require above and apart from all qualifications a careful weeding out, such as a suburbanite might give his spring onions in their infancy. But municipal politics and weeding of the police garden patch usually mix about as well as oil and water; hence the desirability of laws divorcing police from politics.

A Weeding-Out System
Here, with the most difficult problem an American army has ever faced during our comparatively brief military history, in the largest city Americans have ever been called upon to administer, the police problem has been solved by the weeding out system. Military laws have, in the emergency of war, taken the police out of politics. Unhampered by politics, and caring not whether weed-pulling trampled on political toes, or any variety of toes, men with horse sense have created a police force of 1,000 men and 45 officers in Coblenz, a clean-cut, youthful body of men, each man wearing the red armband insignia of authority, that does the highest credit to America and Americans.

An average of 14,000 American soldiers from the outlying districts of the American area come to Coblenz every week to see the town. Thousands are permanently stationed in the city. During the Third Army's carnival, recently, 20,000 visitors daily flocked the streets and carnival grounds. Normally, since December, nearly 100,000 German civilians have come under American military police regulations. And so far as known not one case of clubbing, shooting or needless brutality has been perpetrated by this picked force of young Americans. There are hundreds of cases, however, in which intelligence, tact and the proper perspective have solved problems that might have developed into police court cases.

Anti-Fraternisation
Here is an example: Last January an American woman who writes for a magazine obtained credentials to visit Coblenz and the American area. She came dressed in civilian clothes. With an officer, whose duty it was to conduct visitors about the area, she was riding one day in an open carriage driven by a German hackman. As the carriage passed a busy corner near Third Army headquarters a military traffic policeman spotted the couple. He left his post and, coming to the carriage, used vile language, ordering the officer from the carriage. He mistook the American woman for a German civilian, and believing that the officer was openly violating anti-fraternisation laws, which he had been instructed to enforce, he put all the profane emphasis into his order that

he could think of. He was one of the first weeds pulled from the military police force of Coblenz. The officer merely maintained his dignity and reported the case.

A parallel incident which occurred a few days ago illustrates how to distinguish the "weed" from the healthy young vegetable.

An American officer accompanied by another American woman in civilian garb passed a military policeman on Rhinestrasse, within a block of the January incident. The M. P. stepped up to the officer, saluted and asked courteously:

"Pardon me, Sir, but is this lady an American?"

The officer answered in the affirmative and the American woman talked to the policeman just to demonstrate her identity with an American accent. The M. P. saluted again, made an unnecessary apology and the incident was closed. There was no "weed" in him.

Some weeks ago a party of Germans were walking along a residential street singing songs which indicated that they might be en route home from a cafe. An M. P. approached and upbraided them in language they did not understand, perhaps, but which would have recalled to a fourlegged American hybrid all the scenes of his old Missouri home. Such language might have sounded sweet to a Missouri mule, but it had the opposite effect on an American officer who chanced to be in ear-shot. Another weed was pulled from the Coblenz police force the following morning.

Mornings After

No one in America would blame an American soldier, after weeks in a solitary German village somewhere in the bridgehead, if he came to Coblenz on leave for a day and augmented his joy of freedom somewhat with a few bottles of Rhine wine. No one denies him that right if he feels that all the American attractions—shows, movies, sightseeing, etc.—in Coblenz do not suffice to make a perfect day. And if he feels, as a very many have, that he would like to stir up a little excitement by licking the "cop," he will find the cop handy on most any corner of Coblenz. And about ninety-nine times out of 100 nowadays he will find that "cop" a very amenable person, sporting a wound stripe or two and a couple of three service stripes, with a disposition to talk it over and make friends, as against one whose powerful right arm itches for an excuse to try out his club. Tact and persuasion usually bring results, but if otherwise, the "Black Maria," a renovated ambulance, comes and takes the wandering subject to the military police barracks. Here he gets a bed, and the morning after the night before he gets a piping hot breakfast with plenty of coffee and is shown the way home.

For the benefit of prohibitionists at home, the above is not an admission that American soldiers get drunk. No city of occupied Germany can boast of less inebriation and none is more orderly or intelligently handled. Horse sense has brought back the good name of the M. P. with the 250,000 odd American troops in Germany today. Ask any doughboy and he will venture his opinion that M. P.'s "cup here" aren't the same that he encountered elsewhere during the war. And, likewise, they are not the same that one encounters even today in Paris. During the war, however, the weeding out system was impossible, with the need of every man at the front. Weeds flourished and grew rank and there sprung up an antagonism between ordinary soldiers and M. P.'s that many of the former will carry to the grave. But those who came to Germany have

learned that the "weeded" M. P.'s of Coblenz are not so bad after all. From Combat Divisions

Over 80 percent of the Coblenz M. P.'s are ex-members of combat divisions. In one company alone there are seventy-five wound stripes. The M. P. here in Germany must know seven rules of general duties, eleven special rules and sixty-nine traffic and road regulations. He must not only know them, but know how to interpret them and enforce them intelligently. They have brought hundreds of German violators of American military law to justice and on March 17, by the most clever handling of a most ticklish situation, frustrated an attempt on the part of Spartacist agitators to seize the property of the local German government. While two companies—about 600 men—remained in reserve, armed with Browning machine-guns, others of the force quietly located and arrested the leaders before they could put their plans into operation. Confessions and jail sentences followed.

The excellent work of the battalion has been commended by General Pershing's headquarters, and a letter from the Provost Marshal General, speaking of a recent inspection, says:

"The inspection indicated that both officers and men are taking that pride in organization and accomplishment which is more than justified by their recent records for good work done under trying conditions and by the reputation that they have won for smartness, courtesy and helpfulness, as well as efficiency in enforcing and observance of regulations."

The Coblenz police force is under supervision of Lieutenant Colonel J. L. Dodge and its immediate police chief is Major Cockriel. Both have horse sense and are not hampered by politics. Their horse sense policy has made a remarkable record. American police chiefs please take notice.

General Hoche's Body Taken To Coblenz

(French Wireless To Reuters)
Paris, July 8.—(Via Lyons and Koukara).—The body of Gen. Hoche have been transferred, with proper ceremony, from Fort Franca to Coblenz to a tomb laid out under the monument. After the ceremony Marshal Foch decorated General Mangin with the star of the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor.

Beard And Prerogatives Of Von Tirpitz Trimmed

Berlin, May 17.—The familiar flowing beard of Admiral von Tirpitz has been reduced to a closely cropped chin decoration, and the haughty former chief of the Admiralty may be seen "straphanging" in Berlin trams.

The Vorwaerts, commenting on the admiral's present mode of travel, recalls that just a year ago he aroused the wrath of Sunday excursionists by reserving a train compartment to himself while women and children were forced to stand, and adds that "democracy not only has trimmed his prerogatives, but his beard as well."

MUNICIPAL STAFF CHANGES

The following changes in the Municipal staff are reported in the Municipal Gazette, as taken from the order books for the week ended July 5:

Police Force.—E. Bouvier is appointed Probationary Warden from July 1.

Health Department.—Miss K. M. Taylor and Miss L. V. Vale are engaged as candidates for appointments as Probationer Nurses, on six months' trial from October 1.

Long leave is granted to Nurse D. M. Dalton from July 7.

Public Works Department.—Mr. J. E. Morgan is appointed temporarily as Assistant Inspector from July 1.

Mr. W. C. Johnstone is re-engaged as Clerical Assistant on three months' probation from July 4.

Electricity Department.—Mr. S. T. Russell, temporary Boiler Erector, was permitted to terminate his service on May 31.

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Morrow On League Of Nations

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businesses who offer us their solutions of a world and upon us in solutions for have been only a presumption anything of those still as we believe to tell it. openly pre-emption of things that witness of Morrow is difficulty. He has with affairs in fore the war known men individuals; tried to in- diplomacy, become a part of the structure that will ultimately abide."

Mr. Morrow favors general public discussion of the text and general principles of the league and hopes for its adoption. Certainly, so reasonable and clear a little volume as this ought to play its part in securing that adoption of the great principle for which all thinking men hope, which should this time be so handled that it will seem to later generations something better than the mere reiteration of the ideal.

and not too definite; it makes possible co-operation between nations without weakening or destroying them. More he fears is not wise or expedient. If we attempt too much now, if we expect too much progress, we may set back the clock in our over-eagerness to set it forward. Disagreements will not end tomorrow; permanent peace may be long distant; "how far no man can tell."

Plea For Reasonableness

Let us then be reasonable. Let us not ask more of men than human nature has shown them capable of; let us not treat nations as if they were something which history demonstrates only too clearly they have not been and are not now. "The ambitions of great men, the suspicions of little men, the constant misunderstandings of all men, may undermine any structure that is generation builds. If, however, we build with wisdom and with courage and with patience those that come after us will be helped by our work. Our building may fall, but if we have built aright some of the foundation stones will remain and become a part of the structure that will ultimately abide."

Mr. Morrow favors general public discussion of the text and general principles of the league and hopes for its adoption. Certainly, so reasonable and clear a little volume as this ought to play its part in securing that adoption of the great principle for which all thinking men hope, which should this time be so handled that it will seem to later generations something better than the mere reiteration of the ideal.

THE EROTIC MOTIVE

The Erotic Motive in Literature. By Albert Mordell. Bont and Liveright, New York. G. \$1.75 net.

For one reason or another, Dr. Mordell's book on "The Erotic Motive in Literature" fails to do all it seems to promise. The failure is due partly to the method and partly to a kind of sententious flag waving over the dignity of art and life in general that butts into the scientific attitude and pushes it out of the way. Freud and his descendants set up a petty good framework for a scientific analysis of the emotions of literary people and their relation to reality. It promised much in the right hands toward clearing away the fog of guesswork and fable that gathers around the lives of all people who deal in the stuff of the imagination. Dr. Mordell makes a tentative approach toward this kind of scientific criticism, but the old fashion, with its easy generalizations, is hard to be rid of. Between the scientific criticism and the sentimentalism and especially didacticism, and Dr. Mordell's ignorance of the fact that a good many people may already be familiar with modern theories of suppression and the unconscious, he manages to turn out a book which is partly warmed over truths several platitudes and a small original contribution to research.

The erotic basis—erotic as Dr. Mordell puts it in the title with no connection with passion—love of most great imaginative expression is a good enough basis for research, but it is not, of course, a new idea. A fairly strong belief in it existed long before Freud had anything to say on the matter. Mr. Huneker, who is in the list, has spent a fruitful lifetime writing about it. Dr. Mordell seems to imply, without saying so, that these are really matters for astonishment. He seems unable to get over being amazed and not a little shocked by what is going on deep inside a human conscience. He says, for instance, in his chapter "Eroticism in Life":

"Any one who has listened to the conversation of men in the club or smoker, in the factory or office, in the bar room or sitting room, cannot be blind to the fact that the erotic interests rule us far more than we wish to admit. He who thinks that the wealthy are too much absorbed in accumulating more riches and the poor too much worn out by the struggle for existence to be occupied with erotic fancies is mistaken. A day spent in a factory or an evening at a club will show one that the millionaire and the pauper are brothers under the skin."

After a good deal of Freudian re-statement Dr. Mordell says a number of interesting things about household literary gods. He finds Brown-

ing and Wordsworth, pedestalled so long by the pure in heart, swollen with unconscious erotic imagery, symbolic of the suppression in their period careers. Cowper was fundamentally by the Oedipus complex, and Byron and Shelley both wrote a lot of fine literature in their efforts to escape the "brother and sister motive." Charlotte Brontë wanted to have children by a Mr. Heger, and not being able to see him for a male, wrote a lot of novels instead. She put everything she wanted into the books. Dr. Mordell greatly admires Le Rochefoucauld, because most of the maxims were finely descriptive of the processes of the unconscious, the ego and the libido. For, he says, talked so much about the death of loved ones because before he was twenty-three he had lost six women with whom he had been in love.

The author asserts without qualification in a paragraph all for itself; if there were no repressions there would be little literature. He confesses this is not a pleasant theory to believe, but feels it is the truth and must be swallowed. It leads to strange paths. What were the suppressions that made Laura Jean Libbey and Ouida? Then there are Mrs. Florence Barclay, Gene Stratton Porter and Harold Bell Wright. It may even explain the depths of Joseph Conrad and the stone labyrinths of Henry James.

As an angle of criticism, doubtless with a more thorough application of facts and fewer generalities, this ought to open up a good many new avenues of approach to creative genius. As a final pronouncement it seems to take life and its expression a little too mechanistically and unimaginatively to obtain credence for long as anything more than an hypothesis.

KERENSKY, BY HIMSELF

The Prelude To Bolshevism. By A. F. Kerensky. Dodd, Mead and Co., New York. G. \$2.50, net.

It is always interesting to read a statesman's analysis of the causes of his own downfall. And Kerensky's extended discussion of the Kornilov plot, with its far-reaching and disastrous consequences, is peculiarly valuable and instructive, because it is written in an eminently impartial and fairminded spirit. Throughout the book the author's personal feelings are altogether submerged in his consciousness of the supreme tragedy which Kornilov's ill-advised and reckless movement brought upon Russia.

Kerensky sets down the stenographic record of his testimony before the committee appointed to inquire into the Kornilov affair. He also appends a number of subsequent

explanatory observations and reflections. Both the testimony and the comments give a strikingly vivid picture of the young Russian democracy in its death agony, maintaining a futile struggle against the twofold attack of Bolshevism and of Tsarist reaction. Kerensky is firmly convinced that, but for Kornilov's effort to set up a military dictatorship, the Bolshevik revolution could never have taken place. In support of this theory he points out the fact that August, 1917, at the time of Kornilov's movement, the influence of the Soviets was perceptibly waning and there was every prospect that Russia would soon adopt an orderly, democratic government, based upon the co-operation of all classes. After the revolt, on the other hand, there was a tremendous outburst of popular feeling against the army officers, against the propertyed classes, against all who were suspected of desiring or plotting for a counter-revolution. This feeling, skillfully stimulated by Bolshevik agitators, finally found expression in the November upheaval, which definitely destroyed the provisional government and plunged Russia into the desperate civil class war which is still going on.

The value of Kerensky's work to the student of the Russian revolution is great and unmistakable. It sheds light upon a number of puzzling and ambiguous episodes. It gives a clear picture of the composition of the provisional government, of the personalities of its leading supporters and enemies. It places a deserved share of responsibility for the Russian collapse upon the shoulders of the "Bolsheviks of the Right," of the generals and capitalists who were willing to see their country perish before they would co-operate with a genuinely democratic regime. Above all, the book is calculated to excite sympathy and respect for its author, who unconsciously reveals himself as a true, self-sacrificing patriot, who did all that one man could to save his country from impending civil war and dissolution, but finally fell a victim to forces which were too powerful for him to resist.

'ORANGES AND LEMONS'

A Charming Summer Tale Of Uncle Aunt, Love And Diana

"Oranges and Lemons," it appears, is an old English game. It is also the title to the newly published book (Houghton-Mifflin Company) of Mary C. E. Wemyss—a thoroughly delightful comedy-story of English life, with a sparkling touch of Scotland.

Marcus Maitland, a bachelor, forty-five, is Oranges in this book adaptation of the game. So he himself reflects as he plans a move in opposition to Elsie Carston, aunt to his niece Diana, but aunt on the other side of the house, the motive in the game being, on each side, to lure and keep Diana. That our niece, aged eighteen, is worth all the trouble and all the planning, notwithstanding a very youthful tendency to extremes in her practical jokes, Mrs. Wemyss makes us quite sure. And she has lovers, if not a score, at least a number in all sufficiency. How Uncle Marcus and Aunt Elsie, both jealous for Diana, imagine that they hate each other, "unsight unseen," we readily understand.

Mrs. Wemyss has written "Oranges and Lemons" with a most becoming sprightliness. And to the spoiled Diana she adds the still more spoiled infant called Shant, for good measure of indulgence. Nobody should miss the nonsense-season charm of this Diana story just because of not knowing what "Oranges and Lemons" may mean.

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Peking Union Medical College

Announcements for the Academic Year 1919-20

The work of the reorganized Peking Union Medical College is divided between two schools: the Medical School, which gives a four years' course in medicine and an additional optional year of special work in the laboratories or hospital; and the Premedical School, which offers a three years' course preparatory to admission to the Medical School. The Premedical School was opened in September 1917. The Medical School will admit its first class on October 1, 1919.

All instruction in both the Medical and the Premedical Schools, except courses in Chinese language and literature, is given in the English language.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL

Requirements for Admission: The minimum requirements for admission to the Medical School are graduation from an approved middle school, or its equivalent, and the completion of not less than three years of college work. This must include satisfactory courses in biology, chemistry (including general, analytical, and organic), physics, English, Chinese, and at least one other foreign language.

All candidates for admission, except graduates of the Premedical School, must pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects required for admission.

Curriculum: During the year 1919-20 only the subjects included in the first year of the medical course will be offered.

Graduate Courses and Research: Special courses in anatomy, physiology, and physiological chemistry will be offered during the year 1919-20 to graduates in medicine or other qualified persons. Visitors who desire to investigate special problems may be granted the use of the laboratories at the discretion of the Director.

THE PREMEDICAL SCHOOL

Requirements for Admission: Admission is by entrance examination only. To be eligible for the entrance examinations, a candidate must be a graduate of an approved middle school or its equivalent, and must possess a good working knowledge of English, both oral and written.

Curriculum: The Premedical School offers a three-year course in the fundamental subjects which are prerequisite to the study of medicine, including mathematics, biology, chemistry, physics, Chinese, English, French, and German. Students who complete satisfactorily the work of the Premedical School are admitted to the Medical School without further examinations.

Advanced Standing: Admission with advanced standing will be granted to candidates who present suitable credentials showing the completion of one or more years of work of collegiate grade and who pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects for which credit is desired.

Calendar: The first semester opens September 23, 1919, and closes January 30, 1920; the second semester opens February 3, 1920, and closes June 16.

EXAMINATIONS

Examinations for admission to the first year of the Medical School and for admission to the Premedical School will be held at Peking and at Shanghai on June 9 to 13 and August 25 to 29, 1919. In case the number of applicants warrants it, examinations will be held at other centers. Applications for admission and requests for further information should be addressed to:

The Dean,
Peking Union Medical College, Peking, China.

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Longman: Geographical Series I	\$0.95
Longman: Geographical Series II	1.55
Longman: Geographical Series III	2.95
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Mohlith: Introduction to Geography	1.00
Nelson: The World and Its People, Europe	1.00
Nelson: The World and Its People, Asia	1.10
Nelson: The World and Its People, The World	1.45
Nelson: The World and Its People, America	1.43
Nelson: The World and Its People, British Isles	1.43
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Nelson: The World and Its People, First Steps	0.86
Tenny: Geography of Asia	2.88

MAPS AND ATLASES

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Phillip: Pictorial Pocket Atlas and Gazette	1.05
Pitman: Commercial Atlas	1.45
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LEAGUE ISSUE HOLDS UP AMERICAN ARMY PLANS

Temporary Force Of 500,000 Till
Covenant Is Accepted Or Re-
jected, Baker Says

5 DIVISIONS KEPT ABROAD

Wilson Himself Cancelled With-
drawal Of Two Divisions,
Says General March

Washington, May 29.—Until the league of nations gets into actual working order or is definitely abandoned, no suggestions for a permanent military policy for the United States will be submitted to Congress by the Administration. Congress accepted this conclusion today after Secretary Baker appeared before the House Military Affairs Committee and asked for a temporary army of 500,000 men. He recommended that provision for an army of that size be made until June 30, 1920.

"I want it understood that this does not refer to any permanent military policy," he said. "It applies merely to the coming fiscal year. During the early part of the fiscal year we will have more than 500,000 men, and during the last of the year will probably have fewer than 500,000."

Five Divisions Stay Abroad

The number of men to be kept abroad has not yet been determined. General March, chief of staff, told the committee. Until peace has been proclaimed, five divisions—the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th—will remain overseas. Upon the order of General Wilson, General March revealed, two divisions which were scheduled to be withdrawn from the army of occupation, will be retained.

"The President has not informed us as to the Allied scheme for policing Germany," General March said. "We have based our estimate of 500,000 men on the number of men necessary."

Secretary Baker recommended the establishment of a national system of military training in all the high schools, colleges and universities of the country.

Not For Grade Schools

"I do not wish at this time to suggest anything in the nature of a permanent military policy," he reiterated. "But I would like to see a plan for the establishment of military training in our educational institutions carried out."

"Would the plan apply to any below high schools," he was asked. "It would not—only to high schools, colleges and universities."

Both Secretary Baker and General March asserted that demobilization is now far ahead of the War Department's original program. Between two and three hundred thousand more men have been mustered out than the original schedule called for.

During May, 350,000 men will embark from France, General March said. The highest previous record was 310,000 returned in a month.

In discussing the financial arrangements for the American troops in Siberia, General March revealed that the military operations of the Czechoslovaks were financed to the extent of \$4,000,000 from the President's emergency fund.

Czechoslovaks To Pay

"The money was to help them get out of Siberia," he explained. "Part of it was used in maintaining American troops along the Trans-Siberian Railroad. Of course, it will be a debt against the Czechoslovaks and the money will be returned."

There are now 3,327 enlisted men and 311 officers of the American army in Siberia, General March testified. Forty-four hundred are in Northern Russia—and will shortly be coming out. The rest are at Vladivostok.

"We are striving to replace drafted men in the Siberian army with regulars," General March explained. "The troops are necessary in Siberia to guard the railroads."

In reply to a question General March said: "The President, as commander-in-chief, has the constitutional right to detail any troops abroad he chooses."

Hurrying Demobilization

Secretary Baker told the committee he was alive to the demand from the country and on the part of the men themselves that the war army be demobilized. The War Department was responding to that demand with every facility and with all possible rapidity, he said.

Complete demobilization, he recalled, was required by Congressional enactment four months after either the promulgation of peace by the President or the admission of the United States to the peace treaty.

"Of course, in the event of any unexpected change in the international situation it might become necessary for me to ask Congress to change the act," the Secretary added.

If peace were ratified and proclaimed tomorrow, General March told the committee, every man abroad could be brought home in four months.

In the last two and a half months, he said, 42,210 men had been enlisted in the army, eclipsing all previous records.

Would Keep Special Branches

Secretary Baker recommended that the various special service bureaus established during the war be continued. The Air Service, the Motor Transport Corps and the Service of Supply should be retained as special branches, he said.

No emergency funds are being used by the War Department for permanent programs, he explained. Projects started by the Air Service and the Ordnance Department with emergency funds, would be carried out with new appropriations by Congress.

The Secretary recommended the purchase of the Wright Aviation Field at Dayton, as a permanent station. He also advocated the establishment of a national cemetery in France for the burial of Americans killed during the war.

An appropriation of \$504,555 was asked by General Churchill for the support of the military intelligence service. This service during the war, he said, had kept the army loyal and in co-operation with the Secret Service, the Naval Intelligence Service and the Department of Justice; had defeated Germany's attempts to spread sedition and disloyalty in this country, and to destroy munitions of war.

He made it clear to the committee

PHONE WEST 189

FORD HIRE SERVICE

77 ROUTE VALLON

One of War's Greatest Heroes and His Mother



Sergeant Alvin C. York, of Pall Mall, Tennessee, winner of the Congressional Medal and credited by General Pershing with the greatest single piece of heroism of the world war, and his mother. Sergeant York went overseas with the Three Hundred and Twenty-eighth Infantry, Eighty-second Division. On October 8, 1918, he accomplished his great feat. Single-handed he killed twenty-five Germans, captured 132 prisoners, including a major and three lieutenants, put 35 machine-guns out of business and smashed the counter-attack of a whole German battalion. Back in the mountains of Tennessee York received the call to war. He had shortly before that joined the Fossom Trot Church, and had been promoted to second elder. "The sect he belonged to frowned on war, and York could have claimed exemption as sole support of his mother, sisters and brothers, but he didn't. When he went to France he still had his doubts about engaging actively in slaughter. But his commander read him some Scripture from Ezekiel, 3rd chapter. Ten days later Sergeant York accomplished his great feat. Upon his return from France he was met by a delegation from Tennessee, which presented him with a \$2,000 Victory Bond.

that "no Boy-Ed or Von Papen business" was planned by the military intelligence service in the expenditure of its half-million dollar appropriation. A large part of the appropriation would be used, he said, for maintaining military attaches abroad and for keeping close watch on the military attaches of foreign embassies in this country.

Swimming

The results of the first weekly swimming meet of the year, held under the auspices of the Shanghai Rowing Club, follow:

One length swim. First heat—won by A. E. Donald, E. A. Brodie, second.

Second heat—won by E. V. Featherstonhaugh, A. P. Goldman, second. Springboard diving—won by E. A. Brodie, J. B. Brown, second. A. R. Goldman, third.

Water polo—Blues 3, Whites 1. Blues—Goldman, Johns, Brodie, Macdonald, Goldman, Brown and Nash. Whites—Stirling, Boy, Henry, Rodger, Bertie, Brodie and Donald.

Australians Winners In Henley Race

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 5.—At Henley in the Finals for the King's Cup for Allied Eight, the Australian army beat Oxford University Service in seven minutes, seven seconds.

In the Kingswood Sculls, Private Hadfield of New Zealand beat Lieut. Nussey of the Rhine Army easily in eight minutes, forty seconds.

TENNIS IN ENGLAND

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 4.—Lawn Tennis: The selections for the preliminary round for the Davis Cup to take place on July 25 are as follows:

British Isles—Roger-Barratt, Kingscote, Arthur Lowe, Mavrogordato. South Africa—Atkin, Dodd, Raymond and Norton.

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MERCHANT MARINE CHANGES

The following changes in the merchant marine service took place during the week:

China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company—Chief officer of the Hsinfung, Mr. I. A. Murphy, transferred to the Hsinchang; Mr. C. Mork, appointed second officer of the Hsian; chief engineer of the Hsinlung, Mr. Dugald Ferguson, to the Kiangwah.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company—From sick leave, Mr. J. M. Wright, to master of the Choyang; acting master of the Choyang, Mr. W. Brewer, placed on reserve; acting chief officer of the Hwahlee, Mr. E. B. Huntington, to acting chief officer of the Suifu; chief officer of the Suifu, Mr. F. C. Everett, sent to hospital; Mr. C. F. Everingham, appointed second officer of the King-sing; second officer of the Kiangsing, Mr. N. Churchill, placed on reserve.



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To the Ratepayers of Shanghai

YOU are asked today to decide a question of fundamental importance to the future of Shanghai.

YOU must say whether the press of this Settlement is to be free or controlled.

At the eleventh hour, bending before the storm of public disapproval and inevitable defeat, the Municipal Council has modified and relaxed the conditions of the by-law originally proposed. But it has left untouched the crux — the power to place every newspaper, every publishing plant, every disseminator of information, under its own license. That means that every newspaper is subject to its regulations. That question was fought out by our ancestors — and answered in favor of freedom.

We do not deny, we, as publishers are the first to admit — in our own interests — the necessity of preventing the dissemination of inflammatory and obscene printed matter, but we maintain that that end must be achieved by some measure that does not threaten the freedom of the press. Such an ordinance must be carefully drawn and carefully considered. You have had only one day in which to consider this new by-law by which the Council asks you to give it such enormous powers. That is not time enough. It is not just either to the welfare of the Settlement, to the interests of the press, or to yourselves as ratepayers and voters.

PENDING a further opportunity to consider the question in all its details, your duty, we respectfully submit, is to vote against the by-law.

We respectfully ask you to attend the meeting at 12.15 p.m. today and vote against the by-law.

SHANGHAI PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION.

REPUBLICANS SEEKING TO BREAK 'SOLID SOUTH'

Missouri, North Carolina And Kentucky Found To Be Weak Spots In Democrat Line

NORTHERN STATES COUNTED

Chairman Hays Points To Evidence Of Weakening By The Opposing Party

New York, June 1.—To break the "Solid South" in 1920 so effectively that it will not be solid any more is the task laid out by Will H. Hays and the Republican National Committee.

The weak spots in the Democratic line have been tested out. They are Missouri, Kentucky and North Carolina.

It is no secret, either in Republican or Democratic camps, that the Republican attack will be especially severe against the enemy in these three states.

The Republicans are confident of carrying every close Northern state. In the Congressional elections last year the Republicans carried twenty-nine states, while the Democrats were successful in nineteen. This means, if the Republicans hold their grip, that in 1920 the Republicans will have 342 electoral votes for their candidate for President to 189 for the man heading the Democratic ticket.

In 1916 the popular and electoral votes were divided as follows:

Hughes 5,547,328 254
Wilson 9,129,268 277

Wilson's plurality 3,581,940

Congressional Elections
At the Congressional election in 1918 the total vote was:

Republican 6,622,734
Democrats 5,423,165

Republican plurality 1,199,569

In this connection an analysis of the growth in Republican pluralities, based on the total vote for Congressional candidates since 1914, is significant. The figures follow:

1914
Republicans 5,238,524
Democrats 5,042,661

Republican plurality 345,863

1916
Republicans 7,303,679
Democrats 6,597,619

Republican plurality 716,060

With such a record for the last five years as a background, and with the election of a Republican Congress last fall, despite the President's appeal, the Republican leaders say their hopes for a sweep in 1920 are well founded, and they forward additional evidence of Democratic weakening to support their case.

Last month in Michigan there was a state election, the political significance of which appears to have escaped the people generally. From official reports the Republican vote was 539,342 and the Democratic 221,831. Last year the vote for Governor showed 266,738 for the Republican candidate and 153,142 for the Democratic standard bearer.

The big increase in the total vote of the state is accounted for by a large measure by the fact that it was the first time the women of Michigan had voted. But while the number of voters increased by over 71 percent, the gain in Republican strength was over 87 percent more than twice the increase of only 40 percent shown by the Democrats. The Republicans added 269,694 votes to their strength, and the Democrats only 62,639 representing a net gain by the Republicans of 175,915. This remarkable increase in Republican sentiment occurred while the issue of the league of nations was uppermost in the minds of the people.

Not less significant are the alleged weakening morale in the ranks of the Democrats. This is said to be especially noticeable in the states of Kentucky, North Carolina and Missouri already referred to.

Evidences are multiplying that the younger Democrats in the border Southern states are growing disgusted with the old Bourbon machines that have dominated politics. The total vote cast in the old "Solid South" states—Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia—was a little more than 3,000,000, while in one Republican state, Illinois, the vote was 2,163,000.

Kentucky Republicans are confident of triumph this year, when they elect a Governor, and next year, when the larger test will be made. Two weeks ago at Lexington they held their state convention. The meeting was harmonious, enthusiastic and determined. A state ticket, headed by Edward P. Morrow for Governor, was nominated for ratification in the state primaries. Four years ago Mr. Morrow was defeated for Governor on the face of the returns by a plurality of less than 500 votes. The election machinery at Louisville at that time was in the hands of the Democrats and they used it to the limit. Since that time Louisville has twice been carried by the Republicans. Last fall the Republican candidate for Senator was defeated by a very narrow margin. The influenza epidemic kept the vote in the Republican mountain sections of the state down. Republican leaders say Kentucky normally is Republican. The vote in 1916 was: Wilson, 269,930; Hughes, 241,854. Last fall Stanley, Democrat, candidate for Senator, received 184,

INDOOR SPORTS



INDOOR SPORTS:
LISTENING TO A HARD BOILED EGG AS HE TALKS TO THE MANAGER OF THE SHOE STORE AND TRIES TO GET 20 BUCKS FOR A PAIR OF OLD DOGS THAT THEY LOST AFTER HE HAD WORN THEM 2 YEARS

385, and Brooner, Republican, 178,797.

Took Records On Hunting Trip

President Wilson, on his last visit to the United States, nominated as United States District Attorney for North Carolina the Democratic state chairman, under whose manipulation the election in 1918 was made more or less of a joke, it is said. He issued a letter to his partisan registrars, whose right to control the privileges of voters in the state has been judicially decided to be absolute, directing them to vote sick voters, although at home, under an absent voters' statute, but admonishing them not to let the Republicans know about their intentions. It is alleged, one of the thirty-nine kinds of fraud detailed in a statement by the Republican state conference at Greensboro on February 19 was that the registrar of a Republican precinct went hunting on Election Day, carrying the records with him, and thus prevented an election. The Republican state conference in Greensboro on February 15 was the largest and most enthusiastic political gathering ever held in the state. It was addressed by Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee, and when Mr. Hays left town the young fellows gathered around him and told him to watch North Carolina at the next election.

The Republicans last fall elected a United States Senator, Seldon P. Spencer, in Democratic Missouri, and next fall they are confident of putting the state in the Republican column. The Democrats are broken with disension as never before. United States Senator Reed is bitterly opposing the league of nations and has had the support of William R. Hearst in all his newspapers. Champ Clark is understood to be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for President. The friends of Clark never have forgiven Wilson for beating Clark out of the nomination in 1912. Hearst swore vengeance on Wilson at the time, could do nothing in 1916.

His backing of Reed at this time is regarded by New York Democrats as part of the "fine work" that the Hearst men are preparing to do against Wilson in Democratic states. The Administration's hostility to Champ Clark was uncovered following the election last fall when the Wilson men, pointing to the small plurality by which Clark won his re-election, began propaganda looking to the retirement from the leadership of the House.

The real purpose of the hostility to Clark, engineered by Sanders of Louisiana, was to put into the minority leadership a man amenable to the wishes of the White House, and at the same time get rid of Clark as a Presidential possibility. Clark's friends got to work and they soon demonstrated their control of the situation.

In view of the certainty just prior to the Democratic caucus that Clark would win, his enemies abandoned the effort to defeat him, not caring to expose their weakness, and his strength. He was chosen leader in the caucus by acclamation.

The Republicans, through the action of the national committee and by affirmative action in almost all the Republican states, told the women voters they would be for suffrage. Almost immediately on their House forced the consideration of the suffrage resolution, and on the third day of the session swept it through by a vote of nearly four to one. The resolution now is in the Senate and the leaders say that every effort will be made to obtain early consideration for it there. The women needed one vote and apparently they have it in the promise of Senator Keyes, of New Hampshire.

Democrats in the House tried to block the resolution. The feeling of the minority, after they were beaten, is shown by a speech of Representative Claude Kitchin, who sought to show the Democrats were entitled to credit for the passage of the suffrage resolution. The Republican leaders believe they have made much political capital by their prompt and aggressive fight for the suffrage amendment.

With the friction over the organization of the Senate allied, the Republicans have started on their program, with every indication, leaders say, that they are equal to the heavy task of solving the reconstruction problems. The legislative program looks to economy, to the promotion of interests of industry, labor, agriculture and business and to investigation of the vast war expenditures. Some of the things put forward for early action are: Return of the telegraph, telephone and cable lines; the suffrage amendment; railway legislation; return of overseas soldiers; shipping; public oil and coal land legislation; water power legislation; a budget system; tariff; reduction in taxes; simplification of tax laws and repeal of obnoxious features of tax laws; revision of immigration laws and deportation of undesirable aliens. Representative Mondell, the floor leader, says that while this program means a lot of hard work he expects to see it expedited during the special session. With this legislative program, and with the results of the election last fall and in Michigan this spring as auguries, the Republican national committee men who lately have been in New York in consultation with Chairman Hays believe that the tide of political good fortune is running strongly in the Republican way. That is why they are confident of breaking into the Solid South.

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The incident growing out of American objection to the appointment of the Japanese Baron Sakatani as financial adviser to the Chinese Government, it is expected, will be discussed, but as it was disposed of last summer and long before Secretary Lansing's departure to Paris, it is not believed further steps will be taken at present.

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Sakatani Selection Called Ishii Home

Misunderstanding With Washington Over Adviser To China Embarrassed Japanese Envoy

Tokyo, May 12.—It is understood that the forthcoming return to Japan of Viscount Ishii, the Japanese Ambassador to Washington, is connected with a misunderstanding concerning the appointment of a financial adviser to China.

The Japanese Government selected Baron Sakatani as financial adviser to the Peking Government. Before taking this step, however, the Washington Government was "sounded" on the question. Viscount Ishii, it appears, reported to Tokyo that Washington had no objection to the appointment. Later Dr. Reisch, the American Minister to China, entered a protest to the Japanese Government. This led to inquiries at Washington, and it transpired that a misunderstanding had occurred and that the American Government had not approved the appointment. Viscount Ishii, who had the contrary impression, was much embarrassed and requested a leave of absence. The entire question may be explained as due to language difficulty.

Viscount Ishii is regarded here as a very able diplomat, and efforts will be made to induce him to remain in the service as Japan's representative at Washington.

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"I have used your Castoria in the case of my own baby and find it pleasant to take, and have found excellent results from its use." S. A. BUCHANAN, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.

"I find your Castoria to be a standard family remedy. It is the best thing for infants and children I have ever known and I recommend it." H. E. ELLIOTT, M. D., New York City.

"I take pleasure in recommending your Castoria, having recommended its use in many cases, and consider it the best laxative that can be used, especially for children." NATHANIEL E. KING, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

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All these are sure signs of impure blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless cures. Clarke's Blood Mixture is pleasant to take and guaranteed harmless to the most delicate constitution of either sex. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

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The World's Best Blood Purifier.

Seal Bonds With France, Tardieu's Plea To America

Former Commissioner To Washington Talks To Soldiers
Graduating From A. E. F. College In France

Beaune, France, May 28.—Captain Andre Tardieu, addressing 10,000 members of the American Expeditionary Force tonight, made a remarkable appeal for the sealing of the bonds between France and America. The men were gathered for the closing exercises of the Beaune University, at which they have been studying.

"To you who with your blood gained this peace and sealed this friendship," said Captain Tardieu, "I say with a full realization of my responsibilities, beware—take care and do not permit malicious distortions of facts and idle gossip to disturb the Franco-American friendship."

Captain Tardieu's address follows: "You young Americans and you young Frenchmen, for I cannot divide you in my thoughts, you are just entering into that world which you have saved upon the battlefield, and which the peace negotiators have striven to organize in the spirit of justice."

"In order that this world may be what it should be, your watchfulness must never slacken, and your energies must remain taut, for already are spreading all around us the foreign and home intrigues which, if we are not very careful, might bring the conscience of the people."

"Of these foreign intrigues I will only say a word. You know what they are: The democratic principles insolently appealed to against the France of 1789 and against the America of Washington by his excellency Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, Minister of William II; the Imperialist Eruberger, disguised as a pacifist, a new builder of republican constitutions; the spiked Prussian helmet camouflaged as a pacific emblem; the German Empire, the destroyer of lives and cities, transformed into a messenger of equality and fraternity. The trick is too coarse; it is enough to throw light upon it to make it harmless."

Domestic Intrigues More Dangerous

"The domestic intrigues are far more dangerous, first of all, because they are the work of our own fellow-citizens, both French and American; next, because they sometimes contain a certain amount of sincerity, which need not be feared from the German side. No doubt the treaty we have prepared is not perfect, for it is the work of men, but such as it is I claim three things for it:

"First, it is honest; it agrees with our programs of war, with our public engagements and with our conception of international life. To find master for reproach in this character is to misunderstand altogether what ideals have contributed to our victory and to strip us in peace time of one of our greatest forces in war."

"Besides, it is common to us both, and vouches for in every one of its articles by the whole-hearted adhesion of your and of the Allied governments. While he is studying and discussing this same treaty the enemy well knows that he has a block of granite in front of him. If any one tries to belittle this solidarity, he thereby confesses that he has learned nothing from the lessons of the war or from the creative greatness of our union."

Force Germany To Repair Damage

"Finally, it is efficient, for, in that world which it invites to peace, it makes Germany truly harmless; it forces her to repair everything which she should and can repair; everything which we condemned her to repair on the 11th of November last, and everything which she

with the war of which this treaty is the conclusion.

Blames Home Politicians For Act

"In both countries home politicians have not realized, I feel sure, how great a risk there was of thus striking at the friendship of the two nations."

"In America some accuse your illustrious President of mixing up your country too closely with European affairs, of aspiring to make a world in which all the righteous nations will take together the engagement to maintain peace, of not establishing behind the shelter of a powerful navy and a well trained army the splendid isolation of a comfortable selfishness."

"Can they reproach him for proposing to the Senate, within the framework of the society of nations a defensive engagement for the benefit not only of France but of the peace of the whole world?"

"At the same time a few Americans, who, unfortunately, find an echo in France, seem to lessen the crime of Germany, whose victim was the whole of humanity, and condemning the peace treaty as too harsh to poor, innocent Germany, whose untouched cities rise before us as a challenge to the Belgian, French and Serbian ruins."

Accuse Allies Of Imperialistic Peace

"And to crown this paradox they reproach us, as some Frenchmen have also reproached us, of having made an imperialistic peace, and while, from the highest points of the political structure, these varied and contradictory principles are solemnly appealed to, lower down are spread absurd fairy tales or monstrous calumnies. The disillusion on the part of Americans with regard to France, the poor welcome given at this end to your troops, the systematic overcharging of your men by our peasants and merchants, leases on the trenches, leases on the cemeteries, and God knows what more! I feel ashamed to reproduce here such ignominious lies, but I do so just to draw their venom."

"There are those who cannot lose sight of the past, when contemplating the splendors of the future; men who feel obscurely that the union of two nations such as your and ours, the association of two men such as Wilson and Clemenceau for the greatest work in history, are preparing a rough future of defeat for all the forces of autocracy, of conservatism and of reaction."

Laws Of History Are Misconstrued

"There are also some who, misconstruing the laws of history, measure, after long sufferings, the success and future of a people according to the number of square miles that it occupies, and who are unable to understand that there can be no greater discredit and no greater danger for the nations that have just broken up the work of Bismarck, than to attempt the resuscitation in a democratic country of the Bismarckian spirit and of political materialism."

"Again, there are those who, misled into the confines of Bolshevism, strive to seize and exploit that power of human progress which has come across the seas with you, in favor of wild dreams which your nation repudiates as energetically as we do, and who, by this attempt, over-excite yet more the reactionary parties whose quarrels would make your country step into broils which

Captain Elsie Janis Back From War



Elsie Janis

Captain Elsie Janis, who went overseas to entertain our fighting forces and won enormous popularity, returned to this country recently aboard the transport Rotterdam. Miss Janis gained greater fame through her work overseas, perhaps, than through her many triumphs on the stage. She was "one of the boys," in any and all conditions. The stories told of her devotion to duty in trying times over there are too numerous to relate. She shared all the dangers of air raids, gas and shells in going up close to the front lines. Miss Janis is captain through courtesy, of course, a reward for her gallantry in entertaining the boys; but all soldiers agree that she deserves the honor.

do not concern her any more than your interior differences are matters for us Frenchmen to meddle in.

"Lastly, there are mixed up once more in your life, as in our own, three who, both before and during the war, have been through their morbid craving for disparagement and criticism, the best agents for the enemy—the pessimists, the disintegrators, the demoralizers who work out and multiply, to the greater harm of their country, all the political errors and all the imprudent and light words."

"All these dangers taken together, my dear friends, have created at various times during the peace conference a troubled atmosphere. This would have been readily dissipated if the light had been turned full upon it. For the first time I am attempting to do it today, in the conviction that I am thus doing a service to my own country as well as to yours. I am doing it before you, and am specially delighted to do it before you, because you are the flower of American youth and because you are about to return to your mother country, where every one will believe you when you state what is true."

"Here, at home, we shall do the same, and you need have no doubt but that we also shall be believed. You will tell of France just as you have seen her; you have seen her fight in the front line, you have seen her at work behind the lines. Tell them also, for it is true, that at the peace table she has always been true to her principles and has remained the slave of her word."

To Tell Of U. S. Achievement

"We, at this end, will tell how, two years ago, you had nothing of the many things which go to make modern war, and how, sixteen months later, you were two million strong in our land. We will also say that during the labors of the conference our just claims found no more farseeing advocate than President Woodrow Wilson. You will say that you were quite aware of all the intrigues on foot intended to darken the purity of our mutual friendship. We will say that we see clearly the game of those for whom the loosening of our common bonds is but an instrument of reaction or one of revolution."

"In that way the Franco-American friendship, offspring of Washington and Lafayette, stimulated and warmed up by the common effort in this war of justice, will triumph over all the hidden attacks and will arise in all its splendor before the clean conscience of the two nations. In that way we shall have continued, enlarged and strengthened the work of our great ancestors, and when this generation shall leave this world of the living

she can claim that she has not wasted her day."

"You young Americans, our guests and our brothers, forgive me for these stern words of warning; they are, perhaps, hardly in place on a day of rejoicing, yet I beg of you to give me credit for the good intention which inspired me. For two years I have seen close by what our friendship is capable of; I know how necessary it is to our future and to yours and also to the peace of the world. I wanted to make you the hallowed guardians of this peace, and that is the greatest tribute I can offer to your courage, your intelligence and your conscience."

China Political Notes From Chinese Press

Numerous telegrams have been received by Peking from the various provinces urging the resumption of the peace conference in Shanghai. Acting Premier Kung Hain-chun consulted President Hsu Monday on the question of the chief delegate. The latter ordered that Mr. Chu Chi-chien be requested to come up to Peking at once.

The pitched battle between the Anfu and Chiwei Clubs has assumed a critical aspect. The Chiweians have decided to sacrifice the new Parliament, while the Anfuists contend that if the new Parliament is dissolved, the President, who is a product of the Legislature, must also be disabled. Rumors are current, therefore, that the Anfu members are working for the downfall of the President.

The Cabinet Tuesday called Mr. Lu Cheng-hsiang to ask his views as to what steps should be taken by China at the peace table next. Mr. Lu was also requested to sign the Austrian treaty of peace.

It is reported that Mr. Tsai Yuanpei will return to his post as chancellor of the Government University of Peking. The efforts of Mr. Fan Yuan-chen to secure the post have failed. It is understood, however, that Fan will be given the post of the Minister of Education when the new Cabinet is formed.

General Ni Shih-chung of Anhui has endorsed the proposal of Tschun

Chao Ti of Honan to form a defense alliance between Chihli, Shantung, Kiangsu, Honan and Anhui. He has telegraphed to the Tschuns of Kiangsu and Shantung asking their views as to how the scheme could be best carried out.

Chien Yu, a member of the Lower House, Peking, has been

suspended for assaulting another member, Mr. Yuan Yung-shen. Tsinan Japanese held a peace celebration on July 6. A lantern procession took place in the evening, when all Chinese shops were closed and flags bearing the legend "We are not celebrating" were hoisted by the shopkeepers.

CP&OS

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MONTEAGLE	Aug. 2
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Aug. 9
EMPERESS OF JAPAN	Aug. 22
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Sept. 6
MONTEAGLE	Sept. 20
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Oct. 4

SHANGHAI-HONGKONG

MONTEAGLE	July 30
EMPERESS OF ASIA (via Manila)	July 25

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Business and Official Notices

(Second Section)

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MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2633.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following will be proposed at the Special Meeting of Ratepayers to be held in the Town Hall on Thursday, July 10, 1919, at 12.15 p.m. an amendment to the Resolution published in the notice such Meeting:

Amendment to Resolution.

That all the words after "That the Byelaws" be deleted and the following substituted "contained in the enclosure to the letter of the Senior Consul to the Chairman of Council dated June 12, 1919, published in the Municipal Gazette on June 28, 1919, be passed and approved in substitution for the existing Byelaws Nos. XXXIII to XXXVII inclusive attached to the Land Regulations.

Proposed by E. C. Pearce.

Seconded by Ed. White.

Notice is also hereby given that the following additional Resolutions will be proposed at the above-mentioned meeting:

Resolution.

That the following Byelaw to be known as Byelaw XXXIV be passed and approved.

"No person shall carry on the business of a printer, lithographer or engraver or print or publish any newspaper, periodical, paper or other printed matter containing public news, intelligence, or occurrences within such limits without a license first obtained from the Council and in the case of foreigners countersigned by the Consul of the nationality to which such foreigner belongs. In respect of such license the Council may charge such fees and impose such conditions as may be authorized at any annual or special meeting of Ratepayers provided that such conditions shall be approved by the Council. Any person offending against or infringing the provisions of this Byelaw shall be liable for every offence to a penalty or fine not exceeding \$300 or to any such other penalty as shall be prescribed by the law to which such person is amenable. Any person assisting to publish or circulate any lithograph, engraving, newspaper, periodical, paper or other printed matter which does not contain the name and address of the printer upon the first leaf and if it shall consist of more than one leaf, shall be liable for every offence to a penalty or fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars (\$25) or to any such other penalty as shall be prescribed by the law to which such person is amenable.

Proposed by E. C. Pearce.

Seconded by Ed. White.

Resolution. That subject to their prior approval by the Council, the Council be, and it is hereby directed to impose the following conditions in respect of all licenses to carry on the business of a printer, lithographer or engraver or to print or publish any newspaper, periodical, paper or other printed matter:

- 1.—That the license be exhibited in a conspicuous place upon the licensed premises.
- 2.—That free access be given to the Police on duty and to officers of the Revenue Office.
- 3.—That the title of any newspaper, periodical or other paper printed on the licensed premises, be duly registered.
- 4.—That the name and address of the licensee be printed upon the first leaf and, if it consists of more than one leaf, upon the last leaf of all lithographs, engravings, newspapers, periodicals and printed matter of whatever description before the same are published or put into circulation.
- 5.—That no matter of an indecent or obscene character be printed, lithographed, engraved or otherwise reproduced or published by the licensee or upon the licensed premises.
- 6.—That no matter of a seditious or scurrilous character or of a character that is calculated to incite to a breach of the peace or to the disturbance of good order be printed, lithographed, engraved or otherwise reproduced or published by the licensee or upon the licensed premises.
- 7.—That any matter printed, lithographed or otherwise reproduced or published in breach of Conditions Nos. 5 and 6 hereof be liable to seizure and confiscation by the Police and the licensee be liable to prosecution. That, upon any breach of Condition No. 6 hereof the licensee be subject in times of unrest to immediate suspension until the Court to which the licensee is amenable shall have pronounced its decision in action to be brought forthwith by the Council against the licensee, whereupon the suspension shall be removed, continued or made permanent as the Court may recommend and that under no other circumstances whatsoever shall the licensee be suspended except upon the recommendation of the Court to which the licensee is amenable in action first taken by the Council against the licensee and then only for the period for which such suspension shall be recommended by the Court.

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Seconded by Ed. White.

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Municipal Notification

No. 2630a.

The attendance of all qualified Ratepayers is particularly requested at the special meeting to be held in the Town Hall on Thursday, July 10, at 12.15 p.m.

By Order,

N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room,

Shanghai, July 9, 1919.

Municipal Notification

No. 2632.

NOTICE is hereby given that voting tickets have been forwarded to Ratepayers entitled to vote at the forthcoming Special Meeting. Any such Ratepayer not having received his ticket is requested to be good enough to communicate with the undersigned as soon as possible.

By Order,

N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room,

Shanghai, July 7, 1919.

NOTICE

The undersigned hereby give notice that a special meeting of Ratepayers will be held in the Town Hall, on Thursday, July 10, 1919, at 12.15 p.m. when the following Resolution will be proposed.

RESOLUTION.—That the Byelaws published in the Municipal Gazette on June 28, 1919, be passed and approved in substitution for the existing Byelaws, Nos. XXXIII to XXXVII inclusive, attached to the Land Regulations.

Proposed by E. C. PEARCE.

Seconded by Ed. WHITE.

Shanghai, June 28, 1919.

A. E. Algar,
H. E. Arnold,
F. Ayscough,
C. R. Burkill,
E. J. Cornfoot,
Edward I. Ezra,
H. H. Girardet,
R. E. Gregson,
H. C. Gulland,
C. Holliday,
Robert S. Ivy,
W. S. Jackson,
Joseph J. Keegan,
Henry Lester,
R. J. Marshall,
Reginald F. Master,
V. Meyer,
L. Midwood,
R. B. Moorhead,
E. Nissim,
J. H. Osborne,
W. A. C. Platt,
N. Sakurai,
H. G. Simms,
A. G. Stephen,
A. I. D. Stewart,
Edward Wheelley,
Richard E. Wilson,
G. H. Wright.

R. A. Kreulen

P. F. C.

LOST

Lost: Bill of Lading No. 18, marked \$, calling for 9 packages of buffalo hides imported from Kuikiang to Shanghai on the 7th of the 5th moon.

The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating same as it has been declared null and void.

Notice inserted by

Y. C. TING,
for Li Hung Sing Co.

Business and Official
Notices
are Continued on
Page 16

HIRANO WATER

Reynell's

AT ALL HOTELS
AT ALL CLUBS

PURITY
GUARANTEED

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

You can't beat it in Quality. You can't equal it in Price: BUSINESS MEN'S LUNCH from 11.30 until 2 p.m. (excepting Sunday) SULLIVAN'S CANDY STORE, No. 11 Nanking Rd.

NOTICE

During my absence from Shanghai, Mr. George R. Coleman, Vice President, will assume the management of this firm.

Gaston, Williams and Wigmore,
Far Eastern Division, Inc.
JOSEPH J. KEEGAN,
Managing Director.

NOTICE

The undersigned are authorized to sign for this firm:

Mr. George R. Coleman,
Mr. Horace Beson.
Gaston, Williams and Wigmore,
Far Eastern Division, Inc.
JOSEPH J. KEEGAN,
Managing Director.

Customs Notification

No. 920.

Customs Holiday: Commemoration Day

Notice is hereby given that the Custom House will be closed, and the shipment and delivery of cargo suspended, on Saturday, the 12th July, the day fixed by the Government as Commemoration Day.

L. A. LYALL,
Commissioner of Customs.
CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 9th July, 1919.

Shanghai Race Club

NOTICE

An Extraordinary General Meeting of Voting Members will be held at the Grand Stand at 6.30 p.m. on Thursday, 10th July, 1919, to discuss and if approved, pass the resolution contained in the circular issued by the Stewards dated 3rd July, 1919.

Voting Members who have not received copies of the above mentioned circular are asked to notify the undersigned without delay.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

Shanghai Race Club

NOTICE

Members who have not received circulars, application forms, etc., for the Dinner and Entertainment to be given at the Grand Stand on Friday, 11th July, 1919, in honour of Members who have returned after being demobilized, and the Club's Peace Celebrations, are asked to notify the undersigned without delay.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary.

Shanghai Race Club.

FOR BRITISH AND AMERICAN

MEALS, HARDWARE & SUNDRIES

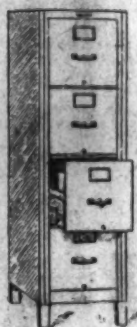
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W. Z. ZEE & SONS

BROADWAY-SHANGHAI

PHONE: NORTH 1468

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In



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(Steel and Oak)

FILING SYSTEMS AND SUPPLIES

Before buying elsewhere, phone
us or call at our show-room.

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

Phone: SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT Cable: 455
Central 4778 Nanking Road, Shanghai



EVERY MOTOR-CYCLIST

should have the protection of a
STEWART Hand
Warning Signal

A clear, sharp, warning blast, which
will penetrate all other noises—
AND WARN BUT NOT FRIGHTEN.

Distributors and Service Station for China of Stewart Products

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

Dr. James Yuking's

Office for Venereal Diseases
is now removed to
73 NANKING ROAD.
Hours: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily
and by appointment.
Special consideration to men
in uniform.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED an experienced man to take charge of an import department. Must be a foreigner with good references who has experience with American cargoes. Splendid opportunity for right man. Apply to Box 8, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED, experienced and competent stenographer for American firm, preferably American. Permanent position for suitable applicant. Apply to Box 498, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED, a raw silk inspector and also a waste silk man, for Yokohama, by foreign firm. Apply to Box 1, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED, experienced and competent proofreader for work on a daily newspaper. Apply to Box 467, THE CHINA PRESS.

Amusement Advertising
will be found on
Page 16

APARTMENTS

Connaught House

8 Quinsan Gardens
Vacant, one large front room with
verandah, facing south, suitable
for married couple.

TO LET, with board, large comfortable
newly furnished front room, with
open verandah and private bathroom
attached. Facing south. All modern
comforts, telephone, garage, stabling
and tennis. Apply to Box 463, THE
CHINA PRESS.

TWO well-furnished rooms, with
board, baths, tennis, near Bubbling
Well Road, \$90. Apply to Box
495, THE CHINA PRESS.

FOR \$100: Nicely furnished room
with board, in central district.
Quiet. Apply to Box 477, THE
CHINA PRESS.

TO LET, central location (quiet),
cool, airy and well-furnished, large
double room (bathroom attached).
Room has fine view, and is suitable
for couple or two bachelors. Apply
to Box 465, THE CHINA
PRESS.

TO LET, well-furnished room in
Western district, opposite Race
Course. Apply 78 Bubbling Well
Road.

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED, lessons in French
steno-graphy, or book of French
shorthand. K. Walker, 23 Wei-hai-
wei Road.

SITUATION WANTED

YOUNG Chinese, with knowledge
of bookkeeping, translation and
typewriting, seeks better position.
Is excellent penman. Apply to
Box 10, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED, energetic young man
desires work after office hours;
expert steno-typist. Apply to Box
6, THE CHINA PRESS.

STENOGRAPHER with very
good knowledge of French, hard
worker, wants position. Salary no
object. No previous office ex-
perience. Apply to Box 9, THE
CHINA PRESS.

AN energetic young man desires
position as office assistant, shipping
clerk, proof-reader or salesman,
having previous experience. Out-
posts no objection. Apply to Box
494, THE CHINA PRESS.

ADVERTISER, able business man,
disengaged, seeks responsible position.
Can manage import or export
department. Apply to Box
488, THE CHINA PRESS.

ALERT young man, with University
engineering training, desires
connection with corporation or executive
contemplating future ex-
pansion in Russia. Has good
knowledge of sales, advertising, and
thorough familiarity with Russian
market. General engineering ex-
perience and specialized training
qualifies for handling tools, mach-
inery, engines, etc. Desires con-
nection where energy, enthusiasm,
live, aggressive effort will assure
promotion and where there is
ultimate prospect of handling Rus-
sian business. Please apply to Box
499, THE CHINA PRESS.

A lady seeks position as teacher in
some important Chinese School.
Tuition of English, preliminary,
middle work, drawing, music or
piano lessons. Lessons given either
at her or at the pupil's house.
Very moderate terms. Apply to
Box 500, THE CHINA PRESS.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, in French town, for
immediate or early occupation,
furnished or unfurnished semi-
detached house; six bright rooms,
all southern exposure, with large
verandah, garden, garage, etc. Every
convenience. Tram passing house.
Apply to Box 2, THE CHINA
PRESS.

TO LET, with immediate occupa-
tion, 3 Temple Lane, Tls. 100.
The West End Estates, Limited,
38 Kiangse Road.

TO LET, from June 1st, modern
detached residence in fine locality,
five rooms. Garden. Tls. 100 per
month. 197 Bis Avenue due Roi
Albert. China Realty Co., Ltd.

TO LET, 20 Yates Road, detach-
ed eight-roomed residence, tennis,
garage, stabling. Apply premises or
J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen
Road.

TO LET, 44 Sinza Road, excellent
residence of four large and three
small rooms. Apply premises or J.
T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

APARTMENTS WANTED

LADY missionary requires bed-
room, with board, at Mokanshan,
from August 9th, for one month.
Reply, stating terms, to S. K. O., 1
Huping Road, Hangchow.

WANTED, by young man, furnish-
ed room and bath, central district.
From August 1st. Apply to Box 3,
THE CHINA PRESS.

Exchange and Mart

AUCTION: B&B Peugeot motor-
car, good condition. Noel, Murray,
Friday, July 11th, 12 o'clock.

FOR SALE, a very fine Australian
horse, together with a handsome
whalebacked rubber-tired victoria,
recently overhauled. Price, Tls. 600.
Apply to Box 4, THE CHINA
PRESS.

FOR SALE, Clifford-Essex special
banjo, in good condition. Can be
seen by appointment. Apply to
Box 5, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED, motor-cycle, in good
condition. Please send particulars
of make, model and price, to Box
497, THE CHINA PRESS.

FOR SALE, Overland touring car,
model 90, wire wheels, bargain,
absolutely new. For trial, etc.,
apply to Box 489, THE CHINA
PRESS.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH Roadster for
sale, only used 10 months, perfect
condition, Tls. 1,300. Owner bought
new Scripps-Booth. For full par-
ticulars, etc., apply to Box 490,
THE CHINA PRESS.

FOR SALE, sailing yacht "Lone
Star," with detachable auxiliary
motor. Complete and in first-
class condition. Owner left city.
Cheap. Can be seen at Standard
Oil Co., Pootung Wharf.

FOR SALE, at less than cost price,
American-made, 200 volts A. C.
electric ceiling fans and oscillating
desk fans. Absolutely new. For
particulars apply to Box 417, THE
CHINA PRESS.

Financial And Commercial News

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, July 9, 1919.
Money And Bullion
 Sovereigns: buying rate
 @ 5/4 = Tls. 3.75
 @ each. 74.7 = Mex. \$5.02
 Gold Dollars. Bank buying rate, @ 122 1/2 = Tls. 11.47
 @ each. 74.7 = Mex. \$109.06
 Mex. Dollars: Market Rate: 71.4
 Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 320
 Copper Cash: per 100 1320
 Native Interest: Tls. .14

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver: 53 1/2
 Bank Rate of Discount: 5%
 Ex. Paris on London: Fr. 30.74
 Ex. New York on London: T.T. G. \$4.55

Exchange Closing Quotations

London: T.T. 5/4
 India: Demand 6/4
 Paris: Nom. T.T. 305
 New York: T.T. 122 1/2
 Hongkong: Demand 122 1/2
 Japan: T.T. 412
 Batavia: T.T. 209 1/2
 Singapore: T.T. 44 1/2

Banks Buying Rates

London: Demand 5/5
 4 m/s. Cds. 5/6 1/2
 6 m/s. Cds. 5/6 1/2
 12 m/s. Cds. 5/7
 New York: o/a. Docy. 124
 4 m/s. Docy. 129 1/2

Roubles Exchange

Today's Bank Buying Rate
 For Roubles
 Roubles 4,150 = Tls. 100
 Roubles 100 = Mex. \$3.25

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR JULY

Hk. Tls. 3.41 @ 5/31
 1 @ 790 1/2 Francs 8.81
 0.74 @ 1202 Gold 1
 1 @ 42 Yen 2.65
 1 @ 15 Rupees 4.40
 1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50
 1 @ Roubles

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, July 9, 1919.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS
Official
 Shanghai Cotton Tls. 225.00 Sept.
 Tls. 214.00 cash
 Oriental Cotton Tls. 107.50
 New Engineering Tls. 28.25 Sept.
 Hongkong and Shanghai Banks \$645.00
 Shanghai Tugs (Ord.) Tls. 39.00
 Shanghai Docks Tls. 144.00 Sept.
 Cui's Dairy Tls. 12.00
 Yangtzeapo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 18.25 Sept.
Unofficial
 Yangtzeapo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 16.00
 Tls. 16.15
 Shanghai Cotton Tls. 225.00
 Tls. 224.00 September
 Tls. 227.50 September
 Shanghai Docks Tls. 137.00 July
 Shanghai Tugs (Fre.) Tls. 40.00

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, July 9, 1919.
BUSINESS DONE
Official
 Batu Anams Tls. 0.77 1/2 cash
Unofficial
 New Engineering Tls. 28.00 Sept.

Shanghai Produce & Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, July 9, 1919.
BUSINESS DONE
 Japan-China S. and W. Co. Tls. 25.50 August
 Tls. 27.50 September
 Local Yarn:
 Water Moon 16's: Tls. 195.00 July
 Tls. 199.00 September

LANGKAT OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received from the Sumatra Director and Manager of the Maatschappij tot Milieu-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat.
 The output of crude oil for the week ended July 6, was 216 tons.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Parents should take advantage of the present high rate of exchange to provide for the future education of their children.
 Write to us for particulars of our Special Policies, at
 10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

Padang Rubber Co. Pays Tls. 0.70

The ninth annual general meeting of the Padang Rubber Co., Ltd., was held yesterday afternoon in the offices of the general managers, Messrs. A. R. Burkill and Sons, 2 Kluiang Road. Mr. C. R. Burkill occupied the chair, supported by Mr. Chun Bing-him, director, and shareholders representing 5,190 shares.

Following the reading of the notice convening the meeting the chairman said: "Gentlemen.—The report and accounts having been in your hands for some time I will follow the usual course and take them as read."

"The adverse conditions referred to in the Chairman's speech last year were even more accentuated during the year under review, and the profits were again greatly reduced. The directors have once more adopted the conservative policy of debiting to profit and loss account the exchange loss on the company's securities at the end of the year, this writing down costing Tls. 8,500, so that the actual profit on working was nearly Tls. 40,000, which, considering recent conditions, may be regarded as extremely satisfactory. After payment of the proposed dividend there will remain ample funds and a glance at the balance sheet will show you that the financial position is very sound."

"The output was some 15,000 lbs. less than the previous year; the management has been directing its efforts, as far as possible, towards the adoption of a more conservative method of tapping and this important matter will continue to engage close attention. The yield per tree was about the same as last year and in spite of a reduced output the all-in cost shows a reduction of 1d. but should it be found necessary to further safeguard the renewal of the tapping surface, the shareholders must not expect a continuance of the present wonderful figures."

"As stated in the report a further 80 acres have been felled and for the present it is not intended to plant this area.
 "Disease has again been a cause of considerable anxiety. Brown base being unduly prevalent throughout the estate. Mycologists in the country are making a special study of the origin and cure of this disease, but up to the present no positive results have been obtained. The disease is apparently intimately connected with the extraction of the latex, an abatement being found on estates which have adopted alternate day tapping, and though the expert who has recently examined conditions on Wellington Estate can give no satisfactory explanation of the high percentage of the disease there, he indicates that the high yields and Chinese contract tapping may possibly be the cause.
 "There are no other matters relating to the working of the estate that call for any special comment, the previous satisfactory conditions having been well maintained.
 "The directors take this opportunity of expressing their appreciation of the good work of Mr. Low and his staff and record their regret at the loss of the services of the senior assistant, Mr. Smith, who, owing to serious illness, has been obliged to leave the country.
 "If any shareholders have any questions to ask, I shall be pleased to answer them."

No questions being asked the following resolutions were put and passed:
 That the report and accounts, together with the recommendations as to the appropriation of the balance

of Profit and Loss account, as presented be accepted.—Proposed by the chairman, seconded by Mr. Chun Bing-him.

That Mr. C. R. Burkill's appointment as a director of the company be confirmed.—Proposed by Mr. Chun Bing-him, seconded by Mr. J. C. V. Davis.

That Mr. E. T. Byrne be re-elected a director of the company.—Proposed by the chairman, seconded by Mr. Chun Bing-him.

That Mr. R. C. B. Fennell be re-elected auditor to the company.—Proposed by Mr. W. A. Ogden, seconded by Mr. S. R. Owen.

Hankow Market

Hankow, July 2, 1919.
Finance and Money Market
 Bills were offering fairly freely during the week, and there was a certain demand for remittance for freight, while the inter-bank business was smaller than last week. Tails T.T. on Shanghai opened at 97 but eased to 96.35, closing steady. Dollars eased to 71.5-71.7, but hardened to 71.7-71.9 and closed firm.

Interest: 15 percent after being 15 percent—money being tight in Native circles on the 30th. Changsha Exchange: 26.

Imports
 Piece Goods.—The market still remains fairly strong despite the drop in Shanghai, but deliveries have fallen off during the week. Dealers are not inclined to speculate on the distant deliveries now being offered from Home at the present inflated prices.
 Yarn.—Prices are firm and clearances good.

Exports
 The demand for seeds continues strong at steadily advancing prices, especially for near shipment. The market for beans and oils remains unchanged. There is renewed demand for both white vegetable tallow and animal tallow, several purchases of the former being reported for September-November shipment.

LONDON COTTON MARKET

(Reuter's Service)
 London, July 9.—Today's Cotton prices were as follows:
 Good Middling American Spot: 19.04d.
 September: 19.09d.
 October: 19.01d.

DRINK
RED ROC
 The Perfect Water

POST CARDS Largest selection and lowest prices in town.

Burr 2 Broadway

HAVE YOU ANYTHING TO SEND? Then call up the CHINA EXPRESS COMPANY North 1612

Freights or parcels booked through E. N. R., T. P. R., Lunghai Railway, Peking-Hankow, etc.

Exclusive Express service by the E. N. R., S. H. N. R. We are the official Agents of the American Express Co., Shanghai. Head Office: 207-211 Boundary Road, Shanghai, (Opposite the Railway Station). Telephone North 2180 and 1612.
 THE CHINA EXPRESS CO., is the only transportation company specializing in Railway Transportation. Thus you may rely on us for service.

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FOREMOST Russian Steamship Company. Owners of over 300 Cargo and Passenger steamers, plying on the Vols, Kama, Oka, Kura and Caspian Sea.

Inclusive through transport rates quoted and through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of the world.

SPECIAL FACILITIES GRANTED FOR SHIPMENTS TO AND FROM RUSSIA. Marine and War Insurance risk covered on first class policies at lowest current rates.

Charges and Invoices collected through our Branches and Agencies. BRANCH OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES IN ALL RUSSIAN TOWNS OF IMPORTANCE. Also in Great Britain, France, Italy and United States of America.

M. A. MORDUCOVITCH, Manager.

Telephone No. 1478. The Bund.

PEACE DELEGATES SEE ALLIED ATHLETIC GAMES

Flowers Shower Field As Men Of All Nations Begin Great Contests

Paris, June 22.—The first day of international sports on the new ground in the Vincennes Park came off today by way of the celebration of the return of peace. Today was limited to the opening formality and sports in real earnest will commence tomorrow and continue until July 6. The holding of international sports by the Allied countries was projected soon after the conclusion of the armistice and the new amphitheater has been built on a gigantic scale.

The ground altogether is nine acres in extent and accommodates 20,000 people. It is the biggest athletic ground in France. It has been built with American labor and capital and it has been named the Pershing ground and will be contributed by America to the French Government.

Ovation For Pershing
 The best seats at today's events were reserved for the delegates of the Allied countries and their families. Viscount and Viscountess Chinda were among those who attended. At 3 o'clock General Pershing with President Poincare arrived on the ground and received a tremendous ovation. Amid the strains of a military band the two distinguished personages reviewed the troops assembled. Brief addresses were delivered by President Poincare and General Pershing.

On the conclusion of the formal part of the proceedings the contestants of the Allied countries made a triumphal entry into the ground preceded by the flags of their respective countries. The participants in the sports represented France, England, Belgium, Canada and other British Dominions, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Italy, Australia, Rumania, Serbia, and America, the entry being in the order named. The average number of athletes from the Allied countries was 60 each but

the number of Americans was larger than that of other countrymen and they were most vociferously cheered.

Flowers Drop From Plane
 While the triumphal entry was in progress several airplanes flew over the ground in honor of the occasion and flowers were thrown from the airplanes for Mrs. Poincare amid the deafening cheers of the immense concourse of people. The day was more successful as a victory celebration than the opening of a sports meeting. It was generally regretted that President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George were prevented from being present owing to the pressure of business. As the participants in the sports include many Americans and men from the new independent countries who are well known in athletic circles very interesting contests may be looked forward to.

PARIS EXCHANGE

(French Wireless To Reuter)
 Paris, July 8.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza).—Paris exchange:
 Paris-London cheques ... 30.95
 War Loans:
 2 percent ... 61.27
 4 percent 1917 ... 71.52
 4 percent 1918 ... 71.30
 5 percent ... 88.42

LONDON MARKETS

(Reuter's Service)
 London Metal Market, July 17:
 Copper Spot 194.2 6 against 190.5 0.
 Forward ... 195.2 6 against 192.15 0.
 London Rubber Market, July 17:
 Plantation Crepe first Latex 1/9 1/2
 Smoked ... 1/8 1/2
 Fine Hard Para ... 2/5 1/2

BANK OF ENGLAND

(Reuter's Service)
 London, July 3.—Today's Bank of England rate of discount is 5 percent and the proportion of reserve to liabilities is 14 percent.

Chung Mei rading Corporation

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 69 Nanking Road
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 &
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 OPTICIANS



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 SEXUAL WEAKNESS ANAEMIA, MALARIA
 ENTERIC FEVER DYSENTERY
 BRAIN AND PHYSICAL EXHAUSTION
 LIVER AND SPLEEN COMPLAINTS

SANATOGEN—Large Size \$2.00 per bottle
 SANATOGEN—Small Size \$1.10 per bottle

Exceptional Prices

AMERICAN DRUG COMPANY

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Agents for: MIEHLE PRESSES, SCOTT OFFSET PRESSES, SCOTT NEWS PRESSES, SCOTT LITHO PRESSES, U.P.M. BRONZING MACHINES, SEYBOLD PAPER CUTTERS, SEYBOLD EMBOSSESS, CHAMPION PAPER CO., DIEM & WING PAPER CO.

37 Canton Road, Shanghai.

Opening July 1st at 19 Ice House St., Hongkong

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KAIPING Coke Coal

For all Industrial and Household Purposes

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8B Kiangse Road SOLE AGENTS Phone: Centra 106

The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR
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DAILY AND SUNDAY four Months, \$8.00
SUNDAY, per Year, 7.00
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Entered as a newspaper at the Japanese P. O.
Telephone—1422 Business Office.
1423 Editorial Department.
Telegraph Address—NATRENS SHANGHAI.

THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated,
Delaware, Publishers

WEATHER

Weather still very damp, misty and
gloomy on the Yellow and Eastern
Seas. Moderate breezes in the
south.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JULY 10 1919

To Ratepayers: Defeat That By-Law

THE case is in; only the verdict
remains.

The ratepayers of this Settlement
meet at noon today to decide the
future status of the press of Shang-
hai. They must decide specifically
by a yes or no vote whether that
press shall be conducted on the
traditions established in all civilized
countries or under municipal regula-
tion. They must accept or reject the
by-law put before them by the
Municipal Council granting the
Council the power to license and
regulate.

All the arguments that can be made
have been made. It has been shown
that such a law is in flat violation
of the guarantees of a free press
accorded to all self-governing
peoples. It has been shown that such
a law is not necessary, since all its
professed objects can be accomplished
through existing legal channels. It
has been shown that such a law can-
not accomplish its professed pur-
pose, since it provides no practical
check against the secret dissemina-
tion of inciting, seditious or other-
wise offensive literature. It has been
shown that the by-law which at the
last minute the Municipal Council
substituted for the original proposal
which was so universally condemned
has been drawn up hastily and with-
out sufficient consideration and is
presented before ratepayers on
twenty-four hours' notice, which is
not sufficient time for intelligent con-
sideration, intelligent discussion and
intelligent decision. No fair judg-
ment can be given at today's meeting,
and it is unjust and unwise to decide
so momentous a question except under
circumstances allowing a fair and
considered judgment. Even if the
law were not inherently unsound this
alone would be sufficient ground for
its rejection.

For these reasons THE CHINA
Press appeals to you, in the name of
the higher interests of this com-
munity, to go to the meeting and de-
feat that by-law!

Topics In Brief

The garage is becoming jealous of the
hangar.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

One can buy ten cents' worth of
almost anything now for thirty cents.
—Toledo Blade.

Away down underneath you can bet
Germany is mighty glad to get off as
easily as she does.—Santa Fe New
Mexican.

Don't waste sympathy on the Ger-
mans. They have enough of it for
themselves.—Brooklyn Eagle.

The Russian doesn't care what hap-
pens now. He knows it will be an im-
provement.—Greenfield (S.C.) Pied-
mont.

The Germans got off lucky at that.
There is no amendment to the Treaty
making Germany bone-dry on July 1.
—Brooklyn Eagle.

The German Chancellor says that
the peace terms will turn his country
into an enormous jail. If that is true,
literal and exact justice will be done
for the first time in human history.
—Cleveland Press.

The Peace Treaty As Seen By Conservative Paper

(New York Tribune)

The vault of the world is now
filled with the reverberations of Ger-
man complainings, as a year ago it
resounded to loud German vaunting.
Thor has put on the garments of
Job and has set himself in a place
of waiting. Justice in him, he weeps,
is crucified. The sad cypress decora-
tes his brow, and facing a future
bare, pitiless and bleak he howls
with the energy of a dervish. A man
of sorrows, acquainted with grief,
the scion of fate, not content with
cutting the line of his hope, have
sheared, he moans, his living flesh.
No basis exists for surprise. The
seeds of future German dissatisfaction
were planted when defeat came
to German arms. It was inevitable
Germany would not like a peace she
did not write. When went away her
great plan for the healing of the
world by enforced doses of the Ger-
man spirit, and she lost the oppor-
tunity to arrange the world to suit
her pleasure, it was certain she
would view with disapproval the
settlement reached.

Some of the spokesmen of the
Allies may have dreamed the dream
of making Germany also a eulogist
of the peace, but it was not to be—
was not to be while that mysterious
thing known as German psychology
remained unexamined, and probably
unexamined. As certain as the rise
of the sun was the surety that Ger-
many would turn to her adversaries
and say: "Do not as I did, but as
I now preach."

Evils that cannot be cured must
be endured, and so the peace-mak-
ing hastens to its climax without the
boon of German praise. All would
like to have it, but it must come
as a free gift or not at all. Some
things cannot be taken by a con-
queror from the conquered, and
Germany having seen fit to withhold
a grateful benison the treaty must
get along without it.

Too soon is it to enter with con-
fidence any final judgment on the
nature of the peace. The ferment of
prejudice has not enough subsided to
establish an equilibrium of calmness
from which heights and depths can
be measured. But though the work
may not be definitively assessed the
motives behind it may be.

The purpose has not been to gratify
revenge or to satisfy hatred, or even
to pursue selfish nationalistic ends,
but to write a great ordinance of
justice and fairness. As a precise
formula the fourteen points may be
twisted, but the spirit behind them
has been followed. The departures
have been in the interest of Ger-
many rather than the contrary. The
reparation clauses notoriously do not
secure the restoration Germany pro-
mised. The claims of mercy and
necessity made it impossible to exact
a payment that would undo all the
damage Germany had done.

The other day a captain of Ameri-
can industry spoke of the need of
a fair peace. Judge Gary's viewpoint
was that of a business man, inter-
ested in the prosperity of an Ameri-
can industry which looks to the for-

eign market, and he saw the un-
wisdom of permanently impoverish-
ing any nation. His opinion is that
of intelligent men of business. Dur-
ing the Civil War Henry Ward
Beecher spread in Lancashire the
truth that cotton spinners would not
be advantaged by an America torn
by fratricidal conflict, and preached
the doctrine that the free man would
buy more than the slave. A doctrine
which was true in '63 is true now.
It is not to the interest of this coun-
try to make Germany a wilderness
and the Germans a race of helots.

The claims of morality, as we
understand morality, support the
urgings of self-interest. The spirit
of mercy, one can say without boast-
ing, lies deep in the American char-
acter. We do not contemplate human
misery with satisfaction, even
though merited. Washington and
Lincoln, our national exemplars, had
little bitterness in them. For seven
years Washington fought the Eng-
lish, yet so little did he hate them
that during his later years he was
abused and caricatured for pursuing
what was assailed as a pro-English
policy. Lincoln wrestled with seces-
sionists, but their descendants love the
great tenderness in the man and at-
tribute to the influence of his spirit
a peace of magnanimity which led to
a peace of the heart. Few Americans
wish any degradation of the
German people. In future years it
will be a source of great pride that
as our hand was heavy to strike it
was strong to lift up.

As we look to our self-interest and
have national faith that magnanimity
pays, so we are sufficiently educated
in matters international to realize
that the world will not be perma-
nently safe until the good Ger-
man gens is in spiritual sympathy
with mankind. A raging wild beast
must be restrained, but who are so
blind as not to see that it would be
better not to be compelled to re-
strain? We seek the earliest pos-
sible material recovery of Germany,
for there is no good prospect of re-
formation when savagery is energized
by hunger. The American influ-
ence at Paris was happily thrown
on the side of fastening the fewest
possible economic bonds on Germany.

In our Civil War it was slavery,
not the Southern people, that was
the enemy. So in Germany the real
enemy has not been the German peo-
ple, but a noxious system which had
grown up there. And as we had
faith, if slavery went, that its spawn
would die, so we have faith, if Prus-
sian militarism has been laid low in
Germany, that its derivatives will dis-
appear, even though now there is
small evidence thereof. America
favors a fair peace, even a magnani-
mous peace; is more regardful of
the claims of mercy than of the de-
mands of justice, and supports this
peace in the belief that it is fair,
magnanimous and merciful. It is
proud in its firm insistence on dis-
armament, but salt is laid on the site
of no German wall except those on
which cannon factories rest.

Britain's Wreck-Strewn Waters

British waters have always been
hazardous for navigation, especially
during fog, storm, and gales; but
just now they are more dangerous
than ever before, owing to the
wrecks strewn throughout the North
Sea, the English Channel, the Irish
Sea, and the waters of the Atlantic
off the southwest coast of Ireland.

Wendell M. Whiting, writing in Sea
Power (New York), tells us that it
will cost a good deal of money to
remove many of these dangerous
wrecks, and he thinks that the Ger-
man Government should be held to
account for the hundreds of ships sent
to Davy Jones' locker during the
past four years of war. He writes:

"Many of these ships were sunk in
water too deep to incur any danger
to navigation, but there are also many
located in the approaches to harbors,
in channels, and passages that are
much used, and these necessarily must
be removed to insure safety to the
shipping that must be carried on,
now that the war is over. There are
several localities where the wrecks
are particularly numerous. There are
more in the narrow Strait of
Dover and its approaches than any
other place. There are also many
all along the south coast of England
and along the east coast from Hull
northward to Leith, Scotland. Off
Yarmouth, about half-way to the
opposite shore, we find the wrecks
of the three British cruisers Hogue,
Cressy, and Aboukir, which were sunk
early in the war. Farther to the
north and well out in the North Sea
the German battle-cruiser Blücher
was sunk.

"Of Plymouth, on the south coast
of England, lies the wreck of the
British battleship Formidable. There
are many wrecks off the south coast
of Ireland in the approach to Queens-
town. Here was sunk the Lusitania,
which was one of the particularly
dastardly crimes of the U-boats that
probably did as much as any other
thing to turn practically the whole
world against Germany.

"In the approach to Brest and
Havre there is also found the wreck
of many a ship. Off the north coast
of Scotland lies the wreck of the
Hampshire, the ship upon which Lord
Kitchener lost his life.

"The usual way of getting rid of
dangerous wrecks is to blow them up,
but no doubt there will be consider-
able effort made to salvage a number
of these vessels, for many of them
carried extremely valuable cargoes.

"The English, in fact, have already
salvaged a number of ships, reported
from unofficial information to be
several hundred in number. So far as
is known there is no very accurate
estimate of the value of the combined
cargoes of all ships of all nations
sunk during the world-war, but it must
be a tremendously high figure.

"There are many minefields
throughout these same waters, and
they must also be eventually cleared
up. The Navy Department has very
recently ordered a number of mine-
sweepers to these waters to help in
this task.

"Indeed, it will be some time before
the waters about the British Isles are
in a normal state, such as existed be-
fore the Great War, and vessels can
again navigate with safety."

Correspondence

First League Of Nations In China
Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir.—In the Macao Weekly "O
Macaense" of the 29th June, the
distinguished Portuguese sinologue,
Mr. Silva Mendes, wrote an in-
teresting article under the title
"Other League of Nations." As it
may interest your readers I give
below a translation of the article,
as follows:

"Very few people know that the
idea of a League of Nations, having
for its object the attainment of a
universal peace of the world, as
proposed by the President of the
United States of America, has no-
thing of the original. As long ago
as the Chao dynasty the great
feudal states which then composed
China attempted the realization of
this idea and made, as it is now
making, at Versailles, a treaty or
convention, as to how in the future
all international relations would be
conformed with by them. It was a
statesman from Honan that the
idea emanated from. It was ab-
solutely necessary, for the con-
venience of all, to do away with
militarism and reduce the armament
to its minimum. The states, by a
convention, should be made to sub-
mit themselves to the deliberations
of a league formed by them.

The originator of this project ad-
dressed himself in the first instance
to Shansi and exposed his idea to
the President of Ministers of this
feudal state, who consulted his
colleagues, one of whom gave the
following opinion: "War is most
ruinous to the people, specially of
the smaller nations, and though the
idea is worth nothing, we should
attend the conference, or else the
state of Hupeh may be the first to
give its assent and would then re-
main in a predominant situation."

The next state to be consulted
was Hupeh, which gave its approval
after which Shantung was ap-
proached. This state was against the
idea but one of the ministers ob-
served that a refusal might be in-
favorably interpreted and for this
reason it was preferable to accept,
as it was surmised that the project
would come to nothing.
Shensi was the fourth to receive
the feeler and an acceptance re-
sulted.

These four states then invited the
smaller states, which were ten in
number, to be present at the Con-
ference in Honan. The Conference
took place in the year 544 B.C. and
after prolonged discussion these
states leagued themselves, as they
are doing today, into a fraternal
brotherhood. It was to be universal
peace, love and fraternity for ever.
It is to be noted that before this
celebrated league was formed the
bigger states of China, which were
then the Tsin, Ts'u, Ts'in and Ts'ie
were at warfare one with the other
almost uninterruptedly for seventy-
two years. The people were en-
thusiastic with the Conference and
placed, as they are placing today,
great hopes in the League, and the

statesman, who started the idea, the
ancient Wilson, became famous, not
in the press, which was then non-
existent, but in the mouths of the
populace. It was to all peace, love,
fraternity and eternal happiness.

The author of the chapter of
Chinese history, Tso-K'u-ming, a
disciple of Confucius, continuing his
narrative, related that before long
the small and big states were once
more embroiled, the bigger absorb-
ing smaller states, and the whole
lot, weakened, finally, came under
the yoke of the tyrant, Che Hwang,
who proclaimed himself Emperor of
all the states of China.

The "first august Emperor" a title
which he bestowed on himself, was
the one who caused to be built the
Great Wall of China. According to
tradition, this stupendous work was
built by 700,000 workmen who were
the grandsons of those who ap-
plauded the idea of disarmament.
For his own tranquility and in
order that the work would be pro-
ceeded with, this august Emperor
ordered that beforehand these work-
men were to be placed in a condi-
tion that they could not reproduce.
This is historical, related in part by
the disciple of Confucius and in part
by the great Sze Ma-kwang, who,
perhaps, for having suffered the
same ignominy, the Chinese even
today call him the Father of History.

As some of your readers who
know Chinese may like to go deeper
into the subject I may be pardoned
for prolonging this letter by adding
a few notes.

The author, Tso-K'u-ming, is a
junior contemporary of Confucius
and official historiographer of the
Lu Court and his writing may be
found in one of the Tso Chwan in
the commentary of Tso-K'u-ming.
This book is also known as the
Bamboo Book. Sze Ma-kwang is
the famous historian of more
modern times. His book, Tso Chi
Tung Kien, was published in 1084
A.D.

The first august emperor, Che
Hwang, is, to the native specially
of the present time, the infamous
Tsin Che-hwang who is also called
by European writers the Napoleon
of China. The literati and students
of China, for him, for it was he
who commanded the total destruc-
tion of all books prior to his reign,
specially the works of Confucius
and Mencius, in order that no re-
cord be left of other dynasties so
as to justify his title of "First Em-
peror." He also caused no less than
500 of the most famous literati of
his time to be buried alive or
thrown into the stream, so that they
could not leave behind commen-
taries of his atrocious misdeeds,
the destruction of the classics of
China. Fortunately he did not suc-
ceed entirely in his vandalism for
the classics still remain, but many
very valuable writings were de-
stroyed.

Yours faithfully,
C. E. L. O.

Shanghai, July 9, 1919.

Turkey's Injured Feelings

Turkish sensibilities are sadly
wounded by articles in the press of
the outside world which hold the
Turkish nation up as unfit and in-
competent to govern. The Turkish
press is unanimous in the contention
that the Turks are fully qualified and
entitled to rule Turkey and of course
to retain Constantinople as their
capital. They point to the shining
record of the Ottoman Empire for
centuries back, which they offer as a
certificate of competency and good
character, though their critics might
differ with them on this point.

They are able, however, to cite cases
where communities of various religious
beliefs plead for the continuance of the
Ottoman Government, and somewhat
in a German line of argument hold up
President Wilson's fourteen points as
the infallible justification of all they
ask. As an instance of Turkish re-
sentment toward criticism from the
outside, we call from the Constanti-
nople Ikdam, now known as the
Wakit, the following:

"Foreign newspapers contain an
endless number of articles in which
it is claimed that the Turks are in-
competents as a nation. Naturally we
are offended. It is the morrow of a
great war. Every racial element of
our population is doing its utmost in
European capitals to press considera-
tion of its own interests and claims.
On what ground is the verdict of in-
competency rendered against the
Turks? Is it from examination of
Ottoman history? For how many
centuries, from this center of Con-
stantinople, have the Turks ruled over
many races of different religions,
different social customs, different in-
dustrial and economic aptitudes?
Consider this and ask yourselves
whether the Turks really are incom-
petents as a nation."

The Constantinople Hadisiat calls
attention to the desire of the Moslems
of India for the integrity of the Ot-
toman Empire, and remarks:

"Between the mountains of Anatolia
and the Desert of Arabia lies the
Sanjak of Mardin. Its population is
two-thirds Moslem, that is, more than
150,000. The common language for all
races is Arabic. The heads of the
several communities—Moslem, Syrian,
Chaldean, Catholic, Orthodox, and
Protestant—have united in this state-
ment and plea: 'We have lived to-
gether for centuries as brothers under
the administration of the Ottoman
Government, and we petition that this
administration continue without inter-
ruption.'"

The Constantinople Wakit epitom-
izes the frame of mind of the peoples
of the Near East and of Central
Europe in two words—"expectation
and anxiety." The world war has wrought
great changes among all nations, says
this journal, and it proceeds:

"The general peace will work other
changes in the life of the nations.
What will be the lines of these
changes? What will fall to our lot?
Anxiety overweighs expectancy. The
difficulties we face are tremendous.
Some grounds of hope were given us
by Lloyd George in his speech in the
House of Commons. Meanwhile, the
condition of Russia is still an enigma,
as well as that of Austria. The four-
teen points of President Wilson remain
the true guide for settling the prob-
lems of the Near East. What gives
us hope is that we hear from the
victors a demand, not for vengeance,
but for justice. This alone can secure
permanent peace."

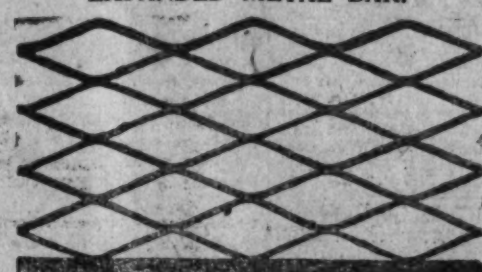
The Wakit is also authority for the
statement that President Gates of
Robert College reported, on his return
from a tour of inspection through the
interior, that the establishment of a
great Armenia in the eastern provinces
of the country is "physically absurd,"
and this organ remarks:

"Neighboring people can not be
asked to give up territory, and it is
admitted that Armenians are in the
minority in these provinces. It is as
if a farm were owned by ten persons,
seven of whom were Moslems and
three Christians. They have long
lived together in this partnership, but
quarrels have broken out and they are
bound to separate. How shall this be
done? Manifestly by dividing the
farm and giving seven parts to the
Moslem owners and three parts to the
Armenian owners."

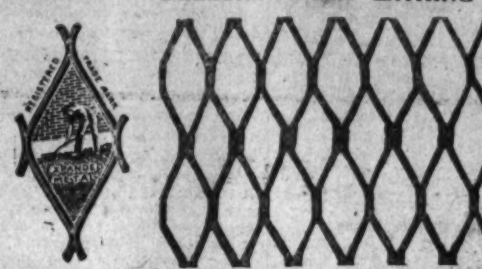
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of ice. Which do you use? There is no
leading this issue; it must be one or the other.

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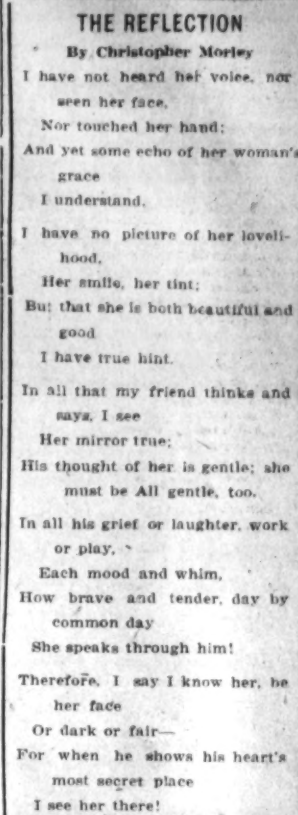
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By George McManus



probable that they will disagree about this book profoundly, emotionally, and perhaps bitterly. It is true that persons who have read or thought much along these lines will find nothing very new or very startling in Mr. Weh's views, while his ideas of God seem somewhat contradictory, the God of the Prologue and of the vision being quite unlike the God who exists only in and through men. But however different people may look upon it, *The Undying Fire* is an extremely interesting piece of work, carefully thought out and it is scarcely needful to add, thoroughly well worth reading.

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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

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For Northern Ports

HONGKONG.—The S.S. *Canada*, Captain T. Nemoto, will be dispatched from the Co's Yangtze-poo Wharf on August 19, at 10 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at 11 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

For Foreign Ports

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer *Shanghai*, Captain K. E. Tuebben, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, July 10, at 8 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer *Shanghai*, Captain K. E. Tuebben, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, July 10, at 8 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

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For Foreign Ports

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C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD. YANGTZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS. FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. *Wooching*, *Lanchow*, *Nanking*, *Poyang*, *Tatung*, *Wuchang* and *Chungking*—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight (except *Chungking* which sails from Pootung at midnight). These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtze and Hunan Lines.

The steamers *Wuchang* and *Chungking* are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc., but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIEN-TSIN (and Peking via TIEN-TSIN).—S.S. *Tungchow*, *Shanghai*, *Shantung* and *Shengking*—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. *Suiyang*, *Sun-shing*, *Hinkiang*, *Kingchow*, *Suegen* and *Xiaofong*—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For NINGPO.—S.S. *Hsin Peking*—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Russian Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
Agents, 21-23 French Bund.
Freight: Telephone Central 77.
Passage: Telephone Central 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO. AMERICAN STEAMERS TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE "ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu	For Hongkong via Manila
S.S. <i>Escondido</i> July 19	S.S. <i>West Conah</i> July 20
S.S. <i>West Conah</i> July 20	S.S. <i>Colombia</i> July 20
S.S. <i>Colombia</i> Aug. 16	S.S. <i>West Vaca</i> Aug. 23
S.S. <i>West Vaca</i> Sept. 13	S.S. <i>West Vaca</i> Sept. 13
S.S. <i>Venezuela</i> Sept. 13	S.S. <i>Escondido</i> Sept. 20

*Cargo only
Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

EAST INDIA SERVICE
"COLUSA" "SANTA CRUZ"
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Saigon, Singapore, Calcutta and Colombo	For San Francisco via Honolulu
S.S. <i>Colusa</i> July 10	S.S. <i>Santa Cruz</i>

PANAMA SERVICE
Regular Sailings from San Francisco
MEXICO-CENTRAL AMERICA-PANAMA
Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information of freight or passage apply to
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5048 Cable Address "Solano"

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
July 12	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
July 15	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Yokohama Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
July 18	Moji, Kobe and Osaka	Yokohama Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
July 19	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yokohama Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
July 20	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Yokohama Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
July 23	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yokohama Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
July 25	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Yokohama Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.

VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
May 12	San Francisco	Koreana	Am. S. S. Shokai
May 15	San Francisco	Yokohama Maru	Am. S. S. Shokai
May 23	San Francisco	Wergeland	Br. M. & Co.
June 9	Cruise	Nancy Moller	Br. M. & Co.
June 17	Cruise	Pacific	Br. M. & Co.
June 19	Japan	Taiyo Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
June 21	Japan	Ralph Moller	Br. M. & Co.
June 28	Liverpool	Triam	Br. M. & Co.
June 29	River Ports	Chingcheang	Br. M. & Co.
June 30	Tsingtau	Senzan Maru	Jap. S. S. Shokai
July 2	Hongkong	Choyang	Br. J. M. & Co.
July 3		Hwahshin	Br. M. & Co.
July 4	Liverpool	Lindsay Moller	Br. M. & Co.
July 5	Swatow	Wosang	Br. J. M. & Co.
July 6	Antung	Wenchow	Br. B. & S.
July 7	Hongkong	Coyo Maru	Br. J. M. & Co.
July 7	Hongkong	Taihu Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
July 7	Japan	Wakanoura Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
July 7	River Ports	Ningshao	Br. N. S. S. Co.
July 7	Wuchang	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.
July 7	River Ports	Hsinfung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July 7	River Ports	Mikuni Maru	Jap. M.S.K.
July 7	Japan	Tobu Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
July 7	Japan	Ningshao	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
July 7	Japan	Chinkiang	Br. B. & S.
July 7	Japan	Kanasa	Br. J. M. & Co.
July 7	Japan	Kwelling	Br. B. & S.
July 7	Japan	Ichi Maru	Jap. M.S.K.
July 7	Japan	Taipei Maru	Jap. M.S.K.
July 7	Japan	West Holix	Am.
July 7	Japan	Simbrak	Rus. R.V.F.
July 7	Japan	Kumano Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
July 7	Hongkong	Yokohama	Br. B. & S.
July 7	Native Customs	Mingshun	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
July 7	River ports	Tatung	Br. B. & S.
July 7	River ports	Hwahlee	Chi. J. M. & Co.
July 7	Hankow	Meina	Am. Secor.
July 7	Chinwangtao	Koukai Maru	Jap. S.M.R.

O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA (Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.) Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Alteration)

FOR LONDON (Via Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Port Said, Marseilles and Antwerp).

*AMAZON MARU..... Tons Capt. Arrive Leave
ALTAI MARU..... 18,000 D. Fuchigami, Aug. 2 Aug. 6
August

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver) via Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.

In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.

TARABIA MARU..... Tons Capt. Arrive Leave
18,000 T. Saito, July 19 July 20

FOR LONDON (Via Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Port Said, Marseilles and Antwerp).

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18,000 T. Saito, July 19 July 20

T. K. K. SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE TOYO KISEN KAISHA. (ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.)

SHIPPING

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE
For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said, and England:

Tons
MISHIMA MARU 16,000 Capt. K. Itano, July 12
SADO MARU 12,500 Capt. T. Hori, July 21

AMERICAN LINE
Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.
KATORI MARU 19,000 Capt. E. Tomawa, July 23
SAWA MARU 22,000 Capt. H. Shimidzu, Aug. 10

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)
KASUGA MARU 7,000 Capt. K. Yasuhara, July 16
TAMASHIRO MARU 7,000 Capt. F. Nakajima, July 23
CHIKUGO MARU 5,500 Capt. Y. Yoshida, July 26

MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE
KUMANO MARU 9,500 Capt. S. Saito, July 12
TAKESHIMA MARU 4,000 Capt. H. Arakida, July 16
YAWATA MARU 7,000 Capt. H. Nojiri, July 19
OMI MARU 7,000 Capt. S. Murazumi, July 23

FOR JAPAN
INABA MARU 12,500 Capt. U. Tanaka, July 16

FOR HONGKONG
KASHIMA MARU 19,000 Capt. M. Naduda, Aug. 8

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG
SUWA MARU 21,000 Capt. R. Shimidzu, July 16

AUSTRALIAN LINE
Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).
NIKKO MARU 10,000 Capt. G. Yamazaki, July 23
AKI MARU 12,500 Capt. F. C. Cope, August 20
TANGMO MARU 14,900 Capt. M. Nishimura, Sept. 24

CALCUTTA LINE
Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).
BOMBAY LINE
Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korea ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.
For freight, passage and further information apply to
T. IZUMIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
March 15th, 1919, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Med
101.8	8.85	0	dep. Peking	19.50
20.85	11.12	84	arr. Tientsin	17.00
23.45	11.12	84	dep. Tientsin	16.53
23.50	11.17	84	arr. Peking	16.45
24.00	11.25	624	arr. Mukden	16.45

Local	Mail	Exp.	Tientsin-Pukow Line	Exp.	Mail	Local
6.45	9.45	11.30	0	17.05	15.45	20.15
6.55	9.55	11.40	7.71	16.55	15.35	20.05
7.25	10.15	11.55	7.78	16.31	15.20	19.45
13.02	16.30	15.30	78	13.05	11.28	15.28
16.40	19.20	18.08	148	10.59	8.47	11.56
19.57	22.12	20.21	—	8.06	6.00	8.30

Local	Mail	Exp.	Tientsin-Pukow Line	Exp.	Mail	Local
6.45	9.45	11.30	0	7.55	5.40	19.02
6.55	9.55	11.40	7.71	6.01	3.35	18.24
7.25	10.15	11.55	7.78	5.49	0.40	18.00
13.02	16.30	15.30	78	5.39	0.02	17.45
16.40	19.20	18.08	148	1.20	21.24	9.28
19.57	22.12	20.21	—	22.56	19.30	6.30

Local	Mail	Exp.	Shanghai-Pukow Line	Exp.	Mail	Local
6.45	9.45	11.30	0	22.29	19.00	20.50
6.55	9.55	11.40	7.71	19.53	14.55	18.20
7.25	10.15	11.55	7.78	19.46	14.35	17.49
13.02	16.30	15.30	78	16.48	10.50	8.27
16.40	19.20	18.08	148	16.30	9.20	6.40

Local	Mail	Exp.	Shanghai-Pukow Line	Exp.	Mail	Local
6.45	9.45	11.30	0	22.29	19.00	20.50
6.55	9.55	11.40	7.71	19.53	14.55	18.20
7.25	10.15	11.55	7.78	19.46	14.35	17.49
13.02	16.30	15.30	78	16.48	10.50	8.27
16.40	19.20	18.08	148	16.30	9.20	6.40

The station for the foreign connections in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-PORT".
The W. P. K. Express Trains are provided with 1st and 2nd class sleeping, dining accommodations and 3rd class cars only for 3rd class Through Passengers and servants accompanying 1st and 2nd class passengers.
Passengers travelling on the W. P. K. Express Trains must hold Express Extra Tickets in addition to passenger tickets. Application for Sleeping Accommodation should be made at the earliest possible moment to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Wainan, Henshow or Pukow.
By Order
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.
Wainan, Sept. 1919.

Large Display Advertisements
intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press
should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday

GERMANS SMUGGLING THEIR WEALTH ABROAD

Profiteers Are Willing To Pay
20 Percent To Have Their
Fortunes Safeguarded

FACTIONS IN GREAT FEAR

Correspondent Sees Signs That
War Losses Have Exhausted
Fighting Spirit

Frankfurt, June 4.—Quite a number of people are ready to pay quite handsomely to have their valuables taken out of Germany just now. There are various reasons.

Of course, some merely wish to escape the inevitable heavy taxation which must shortly be expected. Others have made their money in ways which they might find it awkward to explain.

Others, again, and I am told that they are in the majority, are quite honest merchants who are out to make quite honest if rather exorbitant profits. They are buying large supplies of food and luxuries in neutral countries. Neutral merchants demand cash and the Government will not allow cash to be sent out of the country, so the merchants smuggle their marks abroad and sell them at a large reduction, thereby still further reducing the value of the mark, and use the proceeds to pay for goods.

These goods are then sent to occupied districts and from these districts are smuggled into Germany, where they are sold at profits so fabulous as to cover all expenses.

Frankfurt is full of war profiteers. It may be well to add that the Frankfurt smugglers are extremely dissatisfied, which is to say that the French sentries are unpleasantly severe.

I suppose it is really a natural sequel to the war that what we call courage should cease to exist anywhere in what used to be the Central Empire. That certainly is the impression that has been forced upon me by some three months of wandering from Berlin to Budapest and back again. The Bourgeoisie are most horribly afraid of the Spartacists, but I don't think they are more afraid than are the Spartacists of them and they appear to be ready to run until they drop at the mere sight of an Entente soldier.

The Bourgeoisie of Germany are ready to pay 20 percent—that, at least, in the percentage I have been offered—to any one who will take their war profits out of Germany. Mr. Bela Kun and his colleagues are ready to pay even more.

Each party, and I believe sincerely, regards the other as ready to go to any length in the way of bloodshed and each accuses the other of unimaginable crimes. In Munich, for instance, if you believed all you were told, the Spartacists first killed every Bourgeoisie in the town and the Hoffmann troops retaliated by killing every Spartacist.

I know I have the whole world's press against me when I say that I do not believe there were 200 people killed altogether in the fighting. As a matter of fact the main railway station was rather badly damaged, but to any one who has seen Bapaume or even Cambrai the thing is a joke.

Figures published by the Government show that the total deaths in the German army during the war were more than 2,000,000 and that the total casualties were not very far short of 3,000,000. One must suppose that they included all the brave men of Germany or that those who were left have had all the fight knocked out of them by four years of famine and anxiety. At least, as you wander about Germany today, you can find yourself continually wondering whether there can be the same people who stood up against us so stoutly in Flanders and on the Somme.

They are not, of course. The brave Germans are all in their graves or in hospitals or are still prisoners abroad, and it becomes mildly amusing to read that there are still people in England and America who believe that Germany is meditating yet further military adventures. We are still too close to the war and its memories to realise the completeness of the tragedy of the destruction of what was once a great nation.

CANADA MAY PUT UP BARS AGAINST IMMIGRANTS

Bill Has Already Passed
Through Committee Of House
Literacy Test To Be Enforced

Ottawa, May 6.—If the new immigration bill becomes law, as seems likely, the rules providing for the shutting out of immigrants excepting under certain conditions will be very stringent. Practically the whole of the bill has passed through the committee stages of the House of Commons.

Absolute prohibition of immigration to Canada from southeastern Europe was advocated by Major Hume Cronyn of London in the House of Commons. Major Cronyn desired to insert in the bill to amend the immigration act, then under discussion in committee, a definite clause defining the district from which no settlers for Canada should be drawn. He proposed a line of demarcation passing through southern Spain and Corsica, dividing Italy near Rome. He explained by reference to latitude and longitude the precise location of the proposed boundary. Major Cronyn asserted that people from territory lying to the south of this boundary are ethnologically unsuitable as settlers. They do not assimilate with other peoples in the Dominion and might come in large numbers to Canada, where they would not become permanent residents. The London member's proposed amendment was allowed to stand for further consideration after J. A. Calder had pointed out the difficulty of enforcing an enactment which would discriminate between persons from different portions of the same country.

The clause providing for the exclusion of immigrants unable to read "English, French or some other language or dialect" caused some discussion. S. W. Jacobs of Montreal, proposed its elimination from the bill, but his motion was defeated by a party vote of 75 to 64. An amendment was adopted, however, to give the Minister of Immigration a discretionary power to suspend the test from time to time in respect of classes of persons whose admission to Canada seems desirable under existing conditions. This amendment was designed to meet the cases of laborers entering the Dominion to accept seasonal employment, such as Newfoundlanders who work in Nova Scotia mines at certain periods of the year, and United States farm laborers who cross the international boundary to assist in harvesting the grain of the prairie provinces.

Practically the whole of the Immigration bill has been put through the committee stage.

Hugh Guthrie moved for the appointment of a special committee to consider and report on the laws with relation to sedition and seditious propaganda, and to decide whether any changes are necessary in them. In support of his motion he stated that the provisions of the law regarding sedition are not very definite. Committees to deal with this phase of the law had been appointed in both Great Britain and the United States. He thought it doubtful whether the clauses of the criminal code relating to sedition adequately met conditions at the present time. The motion carried.

The committee also passed a cause empowering medical officers appointed under the act to make a physical and mental examination of immigrants except in the case of Canadian citizens and persons with Canadian domicile.

When clause 15, which deals with the deportation of aliens of enemy nationality, was reached, D. D. McKenna said that in his part of the country some people had been interned without very much reason and without having committed any offence except that they belonged to an enemy country. He thought there should be evidence taken before they were deported.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1919

Date and Destination	Per	Chl.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today.							
River Ports	Train & Str.	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
United Kingdom, via Suez	Triam	..	14.00	..	..	..	..
Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sulung	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sulung	..	8.30	..	..	..	..
Foochow	Ninghsin	10.30	..	..	..	..	10.00
Foochow	do	..	10.00	..	..	..	..
Chefoo	Hinfang	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Hongkong and Canton	Taihsin	..	..	..	..	..	22.00
Tomorrow.							
Vladivostok and Siberia via Pukow and Harbin (Daily except Sunday)	Train	..	..	17.00	..	..	17.00
Nagasaki and Vladivostok	Kiangteen	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Japan Ports	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Nagasaki and Vladivostok	Simbrisk	..	14.00	..	..	..	13.30
Japan Ports	Simbrisk	..	14.00	..	..	..	13.30
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	do	..	14.00	..	..	..	14.15
Vladivostok and Siberia	Train & Str.	..	22.00	..	..	..	22.00
Weihsaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Via P. & H.	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Weihsaiwei and Chefoo	Shengking	..	9.00	..	..	..	8.30
Weihsaiwei and Chefoo	Shengking	..	9.00	..	..	..	8.30
Weihsaiwei and Chefoo	Koonshing	..	11.00	..	..	..	10.30
Japan & America	Kumano M.	..	9.30	..	..	..	9.00
Japan Ports	Kumano M.	..	9.30	..	..	..	9.00
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Chenan	..	11.00	..	..	..	10.30
Weihsaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Fengtien	..	9.00	..	..	..	8.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	..	22.00	..	..	..	22.00
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada	E. of Russia	..	16.00	..	..	..	15.00
USA & Europe, via Canada	Fengtien	..	9.00	..	..	..	8.30
Weihsaiwei and Chefoo	E. of Russia	..	17.00	..	..	..	16.30
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & Epe.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saturday, July 12.							
Hongkong and Canton	Tea	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	Tea	..	22.00	..	..	..	22.00
Sunday, July 13.							
Japan Ports	Kasuga Maru	..	11.30	..	..	..	..
Europe, etc.	*Nera	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong, S. Ports, Straits, Ceylon, India & Europe via Suez	Nera	..	..	..	..	..	..

*Ordinary letters will close at the French Post Office at 9 a.m.; registered articles at 5 p.m. on July 15 and parcel post at 5 p.m. on July 12.

†Parcels only. C Money orders and parcel post 11 a.m. B Letters and boxes with declared value 7.50; parcel post 5 p.m. and money orders 4 p.m. E Registered articles 5 p.m. on previous day.

The Chinese Post office will close two mails daily for Tientsin, Tientsin, Peking, etc.
a.—at 31 for S. N. R. 23 o'clock train
b.—at 1 for S. N. R. 7:55 o'clock train
Mails closed by 7:55 train should reach Tientsin only 46 minutes later than those closed for the previous night's train.

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating
WTW	May 7	Snipe	Br. gun-boat	gun-boat
WTW	May 7	Ningtingale	Br. gun-boat	gun-boat
B.V.I.I.	May 7	Suma	Jap. Cruiser	Cruiser
M.M.B.	May 24	D. de Lagree	Fr. gun-boat	gun-boat
O.D.V.	May 30	Teal	Br. gun-boat	gun-boat
Y.P.D.	June 12	Gnat	Br. gun-boat	gun-boat
ODW	June 18	Fushimi	Jap. gun-boat	gun-boat
P.O.B.I.	June 18	General Alava	Am. gun-boat	gun-boat
2.C.	June 19	New Orleans	Am. cruiser	cruiser
S.P.	June 19	Yodo	Jap. gun-boat	gun-boat
B.N.B.	June 19	Kinsha	Br. gun-boat	gun-boat
2.C.	July 4	Scarb	Am. gun-boat	gun-boat
Wooching	July 4	Elcano	Am. gun-boat	gun-boat
Wooching	July 4	Quiros	Am. gun-boat	gun-boat
Wooching	July 4	Villalobos	Am. gun-boat	gun-boat

Shipping items
The I.C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.
The C.N. s.s. Luanyi left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.
The H.O. s.s. Tientsin left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.
The N.S. s.s. Hsin, Ninghsiao will leave the Ninghsiao Wharf (Nato Bund) for Ningpo and Pootoo tomorrow afternoon at six o'clock.
The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave the Kiangyung Wharf (French Bund) for Ningpo and Pootoo at four o'clock Saturday afternoon.
The C.P.O.S. s.s. Montezale is due from Shanghai on Tuesday.
The S.S. s.s. Sanyang Maru left Shanghai for Hongkong on Tuesday.
The C.N. s.s. Tean left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.
The I.C. s.s. Luanyi left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The P. and O. s.s. Dilwara, which left Bombay on June 22, is expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai today and is due here on July 13.
The C.N. s.s. Sulung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.
The C.N. s.s. Poyang will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.
The C.N. s.s. Sunning will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.
The C.N. s.s. Tientsin will leave Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihsaiwei and Shanghai today.
The R.V.F. s.s. Simbrisk arrived in Shanghai from Vladivostok via Nagasaki yesterday and will sail for the same ports tomorrow afternoon. The tender with passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at three o'clock.
The Blue Funnel s.s. Teiresias, from Liverpool, left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday at noon and may be expected to arrive today.
The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.
The C.N. s.s. Chungking will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.
The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.
The N.S. s.s. Hsin, Ninghsiao will leave the Ninghsiao Wharf (Nato Bund) for Ningpo and Pootoo tomorrow afternoon at six o'clock.
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Launch Services

TOMORROW
The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the R.V.F. s.s. Simbrisk will leave the Customs Jetty at 5 p.m.
Saturday, July 12, 1919.
The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 10 a.m.
Tuesday, July 15, 1919.
The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 12 noon.
Wednesday, July 16, 1919.
The tender Whampoo conveying passengers and mails on board the M.M. s.s. Nera will leave the M.M. Jetty (French Bund) at 10 a.m.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-N NGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI LOCAL TIME IS ONE HOUR AHEAD OF RAILWAY TIME

STATIONS										STATIONS									
Local	Fast	Slow	& Goods	Local	press R	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	& Goods	press R	Local		
Shanghai North	dep.	7.35	9.00	10.00		14.50	15.50		Zahkou	dep.		6.30	7.55		9.20	14.10	15.30		
Jieshi	dep.	7.51	9.16	10.23		15.06	16.06		hangchow	dep.		7.00	8.30		10.00	14.35	16.05		
Satan	dep.	7.58	9.23	10.38		15.13	16.13		Changsu	dep.		8.04	9.48		11.40	15.20	17.36		
Kazuo Junction	dep.	8.15	9.40	10.53		15.30	16.29		Yokoh	dep.		8.41	10.31		12.29	15.51	18.40		
									Koshu	dep.		8.58	11.33		13.33	16.33	19.30		

Sicawei Weather Report

8.—Unsettled, and misty or foggy weather in Eastern China. Thunderstorms in our regions. Low pressure in Central and Southern China. Higher barometer readings on the Pacific near to the Loochoos and in Manchuria.

9.—Misty or foggy, rainy weather in our regions.

Amusements

Olympic Theatre

New
PROGRAMME

TONIGHT TONIGHT
Showing

"THE TURN
of the
ROAD"

A SPECIAL VITAGRAPH BLUE
RIBBON FEATURE IF FIVE
PARTS

Victoria Theatre

Complete New
PROGRAMME

Tonight Tonight
Showing

"The Cave Man"
Five Parts

Tomorrow night, July 11th

"WOMAN"

Seven Parts
with
Special Music

Thursday, July 9, 1919.

WEATHER 4 A.M. 9 A.M.

Bar. at 23° F. inches 29.72 29.73
Variation for 24 hrs. -0.03 -0.06
Variation for 12 hrs. -0.05 -0.05
Wind-Direction E E
Wind-Miles per hour 6.2 9.3
Temperature (Fahr.) 76° 77° 4
Humidity 99 96
Nebulosity (0-10) 10 10
Rainfall inches 0.09

Amusements

St. GEORGE'S GARDEN

Bubbling Well Road

TONIGHT

Open Air Cinema Show
WILLIAM FARNUM"THE BITTER ROOT"
5 Parts Drama

PATHE'S GAZETTE
and other New Films

ISIS THEATRE

TONIGHT TONIGHT
8.30 to 10.30 p.m.

NEW MASTER-SERIAL
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TRIANGLE COMEDIES

From 10.30 to 12.30 p.m.

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Box Seats 70 Cents

Rehabilitation Of Credit Becomes
World Problem

Neutral Nations Hold Gold In Abundance As A Result Of The
War And Must Now Do Their Share In Effecting A
Reallocation Of Gold Reserves

New York, May 18.—In the work of rehabilitating world credit, which, it is patent, must be attended to if the civilized nations are ever to return to anything approximating normal financial and commercial relations, it is becoming evident that all nations must be prepared to shoulder shares of the burden. For months past there has been talk of combining the power and the resources of the Allied and Associated nations, and of pools and agreements among a few. International arrangements thus discussed have not got far and, among bankers of world standing and close students of economic matters, there is a growing belief that to be successful any scheme for real credit rehabilitation must go beyond a few nations, no matter how strong the few may appear.

The countries of Europe which managed to keep out of the great struggle have become enormously rich because of their trade with the belligerents. Their State Banks have gained in gold several times what they held prior to the war, while the official institutions of the belligerents, although gaining in the actual amount of gold held by them, have really "watered" their credit position tremendously by the wholesale emission of paper currency and the widespread extension of other credit.

The gold gains of the belligerents have been accomplished only by the most heroic efforts. In England, the mobilization of gold at the Bank of England—where it has been freely used—has been made possible by drawing on the gold reserves of the joint-stock banks and the withdrawal of gold from circulation. Before the war England boasted that its gold reserves were in the pockets of the people. Today even Englishmen admit that this is no longer the case. France, where, in pre-war days, a vast amount of currency was used, has seen her currency depreciate to a point where it is obvious there is considerable danger.

But the neutrals of Europe have gold in abundance. So has the United States. The United States has extended credits to European belligerents and the new nations most liberally. This cannot be said of all European neutrals. Now, it is proposed, the neutrals will be asked to contribute to the general plan by participating actively in the efforts to straighten out international credit. Such a participation, according to men who have gone into the details of a workable scheme, would naturally be in one or both of two ways: a reallocation of the world's gold, or the creation of an international reservoir of credit. The two are more or less closely conjoined, and in practice it is easily possible that they may be merged into one.

A reallocation of gold reserves naturally presents many difficulties. It is admitted that nobody wants to part with his gold so long as that metal stands as the international medium of exchange, and, among bankers, the actual physical possession of gold is considered the only certain way of holding it. In international arrangements in the past, even among countries which enjoyed the closest political relations, it had always been regarded that actual possession of the metal was essential. Yet, at the present time, with credit and currencies so greatly extended in leading countries, there is believed to be more than a chance that a way will be found to shift gold in response to some demand other than any arising out of the necessity for settling balances between countries.

Gold loans have been suggested. Two years ago, when the United States made its entry into the world war, some bankers in New York suggested that a gold loan be made to England and France. The idea was to lend the actual metal, accepting collateral and having the loan liquidated at some future date either by a return of the gold or by credits in international trade. Nothing ever came of the suggestion, and only recently has it been brought up again.

Now there is being discussed a plan for the emission of what may be called, for want of a better term, an international bond. It is suggested that an international finance committee be formed, possibly as an adjunct to the League of Nations, to issue securities which will be a first lien on all of the countries participating in the operation. These securities will be apportioned among all the countries, belligerent and neutral alike, and payment will be made in whatever commodity the individual country is best able to pay in. Under such a scheme, a nation rich in gold would be asked to pay for its allotment in gold to a greater proportionate extent than would a country with little of the yellow metal. Those nations poor in gold could pay in other commodities or in services, or, under extreme cases, in less valuable collateral.

The State banks of Spain, the State banks of Spain, the

Netherlands, Switzerland, and the Scandinavian countries held in round figures \$250,000,000 gold on July 30, 1914. In the years following they increased their holdings to approximately \$1,000,000,000, without a commensurate expansion in either currency or credit. France, on the other hand, has expanded her gold stocks at the Bank of France from \$780,000,000 to \$1,053,000,000, but has expanded her currency several times as much, and her other credits even more. The Bank of England, which held \$190,000,000 gold at the outbreak of hostilities, has nearly \$430,000,000 now, but the expansion has little significance, unless there is significance in the expansion since the signing of the armistice last November. The Bank of England is peculiar. It has never made a practice of hoarding gold. Such practice would be contrary to British banking theories. In England, gold is considered valuable only as it may freely be used in trade with the world. It is not regarded as essentially "cover" for circulation, as is the case in many other countries, but is viewed as a commodity, pure and simple.

Beginning with August, 1914, the Bank of England held \$100,000,000 in gold. Everybody recalls how London called in her world-wide credits at that time. New York sent her millions upon millions of gold that year, and the rest of the world exclusive of the Central Powers, did likewise. By the end of 1914, thanks to what London was able to draw from world markets and because of the "mobilization" in England, the Bank had increased its holdings by more than \$150,000,000. Then came the beginning of America's great overseas trade, and the Bank of England freely paid out vast quantities of gold, taking it in from all parts of the British Empire, and some from Russia and France, and drawing upon its own stocks, so that by the end of 1915 the stocks were down nearly \$100,000,000. But, since early in 1918, there has been more accumulation in progress; accumulation has been especially successful and vigorous since the signing of the armistice.

The history of the neutral State banks has been of almost uninterrupted accumulation. The process worked so rapidly, in fact, that, by the middle of 1917, these banks were frankly embarrassed by their gold stocks which had grown so rapidly that they had outstripped the economic development of the countries, brought about inflation, and sent the cost of living virtually as high as it was in the belligerent countries, where paper inflation and the decline in productive ability had made for record commodity prices. In Spain and the Scandinavian centers, the embarrassment of gold caused the State banks to place a discount on gold in an attempt to force the belligerents to send them goods which were badly needed.

There still is inflation and high cost of living among the neutrals. One of the powerful arguments which, it is expected, will be used to obtain their acquiescence to an international financial scheme is that by participating they will get more goods and be able to accomplish deflation and bring about lower commodity prices. That argument is expected to appeal powerfully to the people of the neutral countries, and is looked for to have a strong political influence.

That the United States will be able to give a great deal of assistance in such an undertaking is evident from our access of gold wealth. In August, 1914, the Treasury Department reported a total gold stock in the country of \$1,890,875,304, and on May 1, 1919, it was placed at \$2,992,430,000. That represents an increase for the whole war period of \$1,102,000,000. In actual practice the expansion may be regarded as considerably greater than this, for, in 1914, there was not the comprehensive control of American gold which obtains today under the Federal Reserve system, which has scientifically mobilized our precious metal. In 1914 there was a considerable amount of gold in circulation, either in the form of actual gold or in gold certificates. This is not so now. The Federal Reserve Banks, which issued their first consolidated statement on November 20, 1914, showed total gold holdings as of that date amounting to \$202,000,000. Now they hold \$2,175,000,000.

The success of any international financial plan depends upon the people of the several countries. The Governments can take the initiative and the banks can supply the framework, but the solid structure will be achieved only if the whole people support the venture by saving and investing in the securities which may be issued. The tremendous power of the United States, it is unanimously believed by bankers, will be no power unless the American people form the habit of investing. On them, as on the people of all other countries, will fall the final responsibility for success or failure of whatever is attempted.

Era Of High Prices
To Last, Says Kahn

Banker Points To Inability Of
Production To Exceed De-
mand And Expansion Of Cur-
rency And Bank Credits

Washington, May 24.—Otto H. Kahn, of Kahn, Loeb and Company, New York, in a communication to Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Labor, expresses the firm belief that prices will not be materially lowered for a number of years, if at all, and that for all practical purposes the war has brought a new level of prices, the existence of which must be recognized.

Mr. Kahn writes: "Prices are determined in the main by the volume of production, of consumption and (probably more than by either of these) of the circulating medium, i.e., currency, bank credits, etc."

"1.—Production. After the civil war, the return of prices to the pre-war level, though it took thirteen years to accomplish, was immensely aided by the development of entirely novel methods of production in the shape of new forms of machinery and new kinds of business organizations. No one will seriously contend that the possibilities of the immediate future for increased efficiency or novel methods in production and distribution are likely even to approach those which came between 1865 and 1893.

"2.—Consumption. In view of the vast destruction wrought by the war and now to be made good by reconstruction, and in view of the accumulation of the demand for many things which could not be supplied during the war, demand in many fundamental lines is bound to be large and urgent for some time to come.

"3.—Circulating medium. The credit expansion and currency inflation of the leading countries of the world, including our own, during the past five years has been on an entirely unprecedented scale. The process of contraction and deflation, to the extent that is possible and likely to be approved by public opinion, will take many years.

"The conclusion is inevitable that we have arrived at a new price level. This level in the early future may go somewhat lower, or it may go somewhat higher than at present, but it seems to me certain that there cannot be any immediate and radical recession. Those who hope for or fear materially lower prices will, I am convinced, have to wait a long time."

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SWEET
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APPLE CIDER
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hotels and stores.
Connell Bros. Co.,
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OF THE
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Chemical
Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

Business and Official Notices

(Continued from Page 7)

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References—National City Bank. Cable Address: NEUDIMOND 24221

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Estates, Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ninth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of the above-named Company will be held at the Head Office, No. 71 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, today, the 4th day of July, 1919, at 4.30 p.m., for presentation of the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1919.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Monday, 7th, to Thursday, 10th July, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

HUGO REISS & CO.,

Secretaries and General Managers,

Shanghai, 26th June, 1919. 24156

SPECIALIST

(Can Speak English Well)

Surgical and Venereal Diseases
Men's and Women's Diseases.

X Ray and Diathermy are better for nervous diseases (especially rheumatism, nervous weakness, impotency) and skin diseases.

Injection of all kinds of vaccine, serums and 1914 (606). Tests of blood.

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Just sufficient for your wants. Ideal for the summer months.

We supply it:

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ONE WIDTH.

Price, Prepaid \$7.50 per roll.

Postage and Duty Free.

WIDLER AND COMPANY

Chungking, West China

Municipal Notification

No. 2002.

7% LOAN 1919

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Under the authority of Resolution Y passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on April 3, 1919, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent Loan of 1919.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent per annum payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year.

They will be issued at 95 per cent until further notice and will be redeemed on December 31, 1928.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls. 1,000, 500 and 100 to suit the convenience of applicants.

Application forms can be obtained from the Treasurer, Finance Department, 34B Kiangse Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,

N. O. LIDDELL, Secretary.

Council Room, Shanghai, April 13, 1919. 24348

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Melting done promptly.

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24286

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Physician and Surgeon

(Formerly Assistant at the Surgical
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Specialist in venereal diseases.

Office: 85 Szechuen Road.

Consultation Hours: 2-4 p.m.

Telephone: No. C. 3844.

HONMA HOSPITAL

No. 84 Miller Road. Tel. N. 2961

Dr. K. HONMA

(former Assistant at the
Imperial University
at Fukuoka.)

Women's Diseases

Gynaecology, Surgery

X-Ray and Diathermy

Examination with Urethroscope

Skin Diseases

Massage Treatment

LOST

Mr. Wen Tze Tung's handy pocket watch was lost at the Tien Yih Hotel on July 1st, 1919, in which the following are included:

A watch, about 115.00; 18 pieces of jewelry, a passbook, No. 241 under the name of Ruh Tze Tung, of \$9,000 Mex. drawables at the Commercial Press, Ltd., Shanghai, a passbook under the name of Ren Hui Tung of Tls. 2,000 drawables at Mar Sun Cashier Shop, Hengchow, Hubei.

Mr. Wen has informed this to the Police and the two above mentioned passbooks are invalid in any condition.

\$300 will be rewarded to any one who send all articles mentioned to Mr. Wen. If any information regarding this matter is given and result is obtained \$100 will be given as a reward.

WEN TZE TUNG.

Tien Yih Hotel.

July 7, 1919. 24367

MOTOR BOATS

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A number of Fast and Medium speed Motor Boats, Motor Tow Boats and a large Houseboat for sale.

Apply to

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24249

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11th, 12th and 13th

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"THE FRAME-UP"

It is a story of love and politics, by Otis Turner.
An old plot—yet served up in an original way
and it's a real exciting one. He is a new artist
who will make good here.

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"GOING-GOING-GONE"

Harold will have you "going" too for all he is worth
after the first seventy feet of film—for its a scream.

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Episode 5: "The Brass Key"

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